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# M A S T E R I N G SPANISH

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as follows:

Unit 1	Tape 1A	Unit 9	Tapes 6A and 6B
Unit 2	Tape 1B	Unit 10	Tapes 7A and 7B
Unit 3	Tape 2A	Unit 11	Tapes 8A and 8B
Unit 4	Tape 2B	Unit 12	Tapes 9A and 9B
Unit 5	Tape 3A	Unit 13	Tapes 10A and 10B
Unit 6	Tape 3B and Tape 4A (part)	Unit 14	Tapes 11A and 11B
Unit 7	Tape 4A (part) and Tape 4B	Unit 15	Tapes 12A and 12B
Unit 8	Tapes 5A and 5B		

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Tape 1A

## 1.1 BASIC SENTENCES. Useful phrases.

ENGLISH SPELLING	AID TO LISTENING	SPANISH SPELLING
Good morning.	bwenózdíás↓	Buenos días.
Good morning, sir.	bwenózdíás   señór↓	Buenos días, señor.
Good afternoon, ma'am.	bwenástardés   señórâ↓	Buenas tardes, señora.
Good evening, miss.	bwenáznóchēs   señórítâ↓	Buenas noches, señorita.
how	kómo ↓	cómo
are (to be)	está↓ estár ↓	está (estar)
you	ústed ↓	usted
How are you?	kómgestáústed ↓	¿Cómo está usted?
(I) am (to be)	estóy↓ estár↓	estoy (estar)
well	byén↓	bien
thanks	grásyás↓	gracias
and	í↓	y
I'm fine, thanks. How are you?	estóybyén   grásyás   ¿ústed?	Estoy bien, gracias, ¿y usted?

very	múy↓	muy
Very well, thanks.	múybyén   gráshyás↓	Muy bien, gracias
hello, hi	ólá↓	hola
what such	ké-tál↓	qué tal
Hi! How goes it? (1)	ólá↓ kétál↓	¡Hola! ¿Qué tal?
(it) goes (to go)	bá↓ ír↓	va (ir)
to you (it) goes	lé-bá↓	le va
How are you getting along?	kómolebá↓	¿Cómo le va?
Fine, thanks.	byén   gráshyás↓	Bien, gracias.
with	kón↓	con
the permission	él-pérmisó↓	el permiso
Excuse me. (2)	kómpérmisó↓	Con permiso.
no, not	nó↓	no
Certainly.	kómonó↓	Cómo no.
excuse (to excuse)	dispénsê↓ dispénsár↓	dispense (dispensar)
Excuse me. (3)	dispénsémê↓	Dispénseme



it (I) regret (to regret, to feel)	lò-syéntò↓ sèntir↓	lo siento (sentir)
much, lots, too much	múchò ↓	mucho
I'm very sorry.	lòsyéntómúchò ↓	Lo siento mucho.
That's okay.	èstábyén ↓	Está bien.
many (f.pl.) (4)	múchàs ↓	muchas
Thanks a lot.	múchàzgrásyàs ↓	Muchas gracias.
of, from	dé↓	de
nothing	nada↓	nada
You're welcome.	dénada↓	De nada.
there is, there are (there to be)	áy↓ àbér↓	hay (haber)
Don't give it a thought. (5)	ngáydeké ↓	No hay de qué.
(I) want (to want)	kyérò↓ kèrér↓	quiero (querer)
to present	présentár↓	presentar
to present to you	présentárlè↓	presentarle

to	á↓	a
the (m. sg.)	él↓	el
to the	al↓	al
I'd like to present Mr. Molina to you.	kyéro   préséntárlə   əlsənyórmólinə↓	Quiero presentarle al señor Molina.
the (f. sg.)	la↓	la
I'd like to present Mrs. Molina to you.	kyéro   préséntárlə   ələsənyórədmólinə↓	Quiero presentarle a la señora de Molina.
the pleasure	əl-gústó↓	el gusto
Glad to meet you.	múchógústó↓	Mucho gusto.
equally (equal)	igwálméntə↓ igwá↓	igualmente (igual)
Same here, thanks.	igwálméntə   gráʒyəs↓	Igualmente, gracias.
enchanted (to enchant)	ənkan-tádo↓ ənkan-tár↓	encantado (encantar)
to meet, get acquainted, to know	kónoʒér↓	conocer
to meet you (f.)	kónoʒér-la↓	conocerla

Delighted to meet you. (6)	énkántádo   ðékónóşérlá↓	Encantado de conocerla.
to meet you (m.)	kónóşérlo↓	conocerlo
Glad to meet you. (6)	múchógústó   ðékónóşérlo↓	Mucho gusto de conocerlo.
Goodbye.	áyóş↓	Adiós.
until	ástá↓	hasta
tomorrow	mañaná↓	mañana
See you tomorrow.	ástámañaná↓	Hasta mañana.
then, later	lwégó↓	luego
So long.	ástálwégó↓	Hasta luego.

## 1.10 Notes on the basic sentences

- (1) /óla ↓ kétál ↓ / *¡Hola! ¿Qué tal?* is a greeting generally used with a person whom you already know more than casually, and who occupies a status approximately equivalent to yours.
- (2) /kompermíso ↓ / *Con permiso* is used to excuse yourself when, for example, you are on an elevator and need to squeeze between other people who are in front of you in order to get out; or, when you want to excuse yourself from a group you are talking with. It is not ordinarily interchangeable with /dispénseme ↓ / *dispénseme*.

- (3) /dispénseme ↓/ *dispénseme* is used as apology for a minor breach of etiquette, to interrupt a conversation to ask about something, etc.
- (4) Note that /múchas↓/ *muchas* 'many' is simply the feminine plural of a word /múcho↓/ *mucho* 'much' that you also met in the phrase /múchogústo↓/ *mucho gusto*. The /-s/ is the plural part, while the /-a/ before the /-s/ is the feminine marker.
- (5) /nqáydeké↓/ *No hay de qué* is used when the other person thanks you for some small favor you have done for him; it is about the same as /denáda↓/ *De nada*.
- (6) /enkantádo|dekonoşér|la↓/ *Encantado de conocerla* is regularly used only when you are introduced to a woman (if you are a man). If you are a woman, a different form is used and you should not learn this sentence to use yourself. /múchogústo|dekonoşér|lo↓/ *Mucho gusto de conocerlo* is what you say (if you are a man) to another man, or else just the short form /muchogústo↓/ *Mucho gusto*. In Spain, instead of /-lo/ you say /-le/.

## 1.2 DRILLS ON PRONUNCIATION

### 1.21 Vowel contrasts in weak-stressed syllables

In learning the basic sentences in the first section of this unit, you should have been repeatedly corrected for your pronunciation of the underlined vowels in such phrases as these:

- |                                    |              |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. bwenózdí <u>á</u> s↓            | — <u>o</u> — | — <u>a</u> — |
| 2. s <u>e</u> nyór↓,               | — <u>e</u> — |              |
| 3. bwen <u>a</u> stard <u>e</u> s↓ | — <u>a</u> — | — <u>e</u> — |
| 4. s <u>e</u> nyór <u>a</u> ↓      | — <u>e</u> — | — <u>a</u> — |

Tape 1B

## 2.1 BASIC SENTENCES. Useful phrases.

ENGLISH SPELLING	AID TO LISTENING	SPANISH SPELLING
ahead, forward	ádelántê↓	adelante
Come on in.	ádelántê↓	¡Adelante!
seat (to seat)	syéntê↓ sentár↓	siente (sentar)
seat yourself (to seat oneself)	syéntêse↓ sentárese↓	siéntese (sentarse)
Sit down.	syéntêse↓	Siéntese.
(you) have (to have)	tyenê↓ ténér↓	tiene (tener)
a, an (one)	ún↓ únô↓	un (uno)
the pencil	él-lápis↓	el lápiz
Do you have a pencil?	tyenêúnlápis↓	¿Tiene un lápiz?
(I) have (to have)	tengô↓ ténér↓	tengo (tener)
No, I don't.	nó↓nótengô↓	No, no tengo.
yes	sí↓	sí

Yes, I do.

sí | sí tén-go ↓

Sí, sí tengo.

repeat (to repeat)

rré-pí-ta ↓ rré-pé-tí-r ↓

repita (repetir)

Say it again.

rré-pí-ta ↓

Repita.

translate (to translate)

trá-dú-ska ↓ trá-dú-sí-r ↓

traduzca (traducir)

Translate.

trá-dú-ska ↓

Traduzca.

another

ó-tra ↓

otra

the time

la-be-s ↓

la vez

again

ó-tra-be-s ↓

otra vez

for

por ↓

por

the favor

el-fa-bor ↓

el favor

please

por-fa-bor ↓

por favor

Again, please.

ó-tra-be-s | por-fa-bor ↓

Otra vez, por favor.

the pardon

el-per-dón ↓

el perdón

(you) say (to say)

dí-se ↓ dé-sí-r ↓

dice (decir)

Excuse me, what did you say? (1)

per-dón ↓ kó-mo-dí-se-ús-te-a ↓

Perdón. ¿Cómo dice usted?

give (to give)

dé ↓ dar ↓

dé (dar)

to me

me ↓

me

the pen	la-plúma↓	la pluma
Give me the pen.	démelap-lúma↓	Déme la pluma.
pass (to pass, to hand)	pásé↓ pásar↓	pase (pasar)
pass me	pásémé↓	páseme
the book	el-libró↓	el libro
Pass me the book.	páseme(l)libró↓	Páseme el libro.
is (to be)	és↓ sér↓	es (ser)
that	eso↓	eso
What's that?	kés,ésó↓	¿Qué es eso?
this	éstó↓	esto
the ashtray	el-şénişéró↓	el cenicero
This is an ashtray.	éstó  ésúnşénişéró↓	Esto es un cenicero.
wants (to want)	kyéré↓ kèrér↓	quiere (querer)
to say	déşir↓	decir
(it) means	kyéré-déşir↓	quiere decir

## UNIT 2

What does *cenicero* mean?

kékyérédéşir | şenişérò↓

¿Qué quiere decir *cenicero*?

It means *ashtray*.

kyérédéşir | æshtréy↓

Quiere decir *ashtray*.

says itself, is said (to say)

sé-đişé↓ dēşir↓

se dice (decir)

in

én↓

en

the Spanish

él-ěspānyól↓

el español

How do you say *table* in Spanish?

kómoşédīşē | teybɪl | éněspānyól↓

¿Cómo se dice *table* en español?

the table

lá-mesá↓

la mesa

You say *mesa*. (2)

sēđişē | mesá↓

Se dice *mesa*.

the English

él-ínglés↓

el inglés

the chair

lá-siŋyá↓

la silla

How do you say *silla* in English?

kómoşédīşē | siŋyá | énínglés↓

¿Cómo se dice *silla* en inglés?

You say *chair*.

sēđişē | chéhr↓

Se dice *chair*.

where

dóndē↓

dónde

the embassy

lá-embahádá↓

la embajada

American

ámèrikáná↓

americana



Where's the American Embassy?

dóndestá | ləembaháðamerikánà↓

¿Dónde está la Embajada Americana?

the bathroom

él-banyò↓

el baño

Where's the bathroom?

dóndestá | ɛlbanyò↓

¿Dónde está el baño?

there

ái↓

ahí

at, to

á↓

a

the left

lɔ-ískyerðá↓

la izquierda

There to the left.

ái | álɔískyerðá↓

Ahí a la izquierda.

the right

lá-ðérechá↓

la derecha

There to the right.

ái | áláðérechá↓

Ahí a la derecha.

There straight ahead.

ái | áðélanðé↓

Ahí adelante.

take, carry (to take)

lɔyébé↓ lɔyébár↓

lleve (llevar)

take us

lɔyébénòs↓

llévenos

the center (of town)

él-şentrò↓

el centro

Take us downtown.

lɔyébénòs | álşentrò↓

Llévenos al centro.

are (to be)

éstán↓ estár↓

están (estar)

the (m. pl.)	lós↓	los			
Where're the books?	dóndestán   lózlíbrós↓	¿Dónde están los libros?			
take me	llyébémé↓	lléveme			
the hotel	él-otél↓	el hotel			
Take me to the hotel.	llyébémē   al otél↓	Lléveme al hotel.			
(it) goes down (to go down)	súbé↓ súbir↓	sube (subir)			
or	ó↓	o			
(it) goes down (to go down)	bahá↓ bahár↓	baja (bajar)			
Going up or down? (3)	súbēobáhá↓	¿Sube o baja?			
how much	kwántó↓	cuánto			
How much is it?	kwántōēs↓	¿Cuánto es?			
one	únó↓	uno	six	séys↓	seis
two	dós↓	dos	seven	syeté↓	siete
three	trés↓	tres	eight	óchó↓	ocho
four	kwatró↓	cuatro	nine	nwebé↓	nueve
five	şınkó↓	cinco	ten	dyés↓	diez

eleven	ónşê↓	once	fifteen	kínşê↓	quince
twelve	dóşê↓	doce	sixteen	dyêşiséys↓	dieciséis
thirteen	trêşê↓	trece	twenty	béyntê↓	veinte
fourteen	kâtorşê↓	catorce	twenty-one	béyntiúnô↓	veintiuno

## 2.10 Notes on the basic sentences

- (1) Instead of using the entire phrase 'What did you say?', The Spanish speaker frequently uses only the first word, i.e. /kómo↑/, just as we may say only 'What?'
- (2) Note that here, and in the other phrases above and below which also have the form /se-díşê↓/ in them, that the idea of 'someone' actually saying the word is not given: rather, the word says *itself*, which makes this construction *impersonal*, and which is translated into English as 'is said' or 'you say'. The Spanish construction used is the *reflexive* construction, which will be examined in detail in Unit 24.
- (3) More literally, 'Does it (the elevator) go up or does it go down?'

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 2A

## 3.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White's arrival in Surlandia.

John White, an American arriving for the first time in Surlandia, a country south of the United States, has been met at the airport and seen through customs to his hotel by American friends. They leave him at the hotel, where he checks in at the desk and then is accompanied to his room by the porter carrying his bags. He arrives in the room.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

to you	lé↓	le
(it) pleases, is pleasing (to please)	gústá↓ gústár↓	gusta (gustar)
to you is pleasing	lé-gústá↓	le gusta
the room	él-kwártó↓	el cuarto

*Porter*

Do you like the room? (1)

légústaelkwártó↓

*Mozo*

¿Le gusta el cuarto?

to me is pleasing

mè-gústá↓

me gusta

*White*

Yes, I do.

sí|mégústá↓

*White*

Sí, me gusta.

(you) want (to want)

kyéré↓ kèré↓

quiere (querer)

the water

él-agwá↓

el agua (f.)

mineral

minérál↓

mineral

soda water

ágwa-minérál↓

agua mineral

*Porter*

Do you want soda water? (2)

kyérgustéa | ágwa miné rálí

*Mozo*

¿Quiere usted agua mineral?

rise, bring up (to go up)

súbá↓ súbír↓

suba (subir)

it

lá↓

la (f.)

bring it up to me (3)

súbámélá↓

súbamela

later

déspwés↓

después

*White*

Yes. Bring it up to me later.

sí↓ súbámélá | déspwés↓

*White*

Sí. Súbamela después.

(you) need (to need)

néşésítá↓ néşésítár↓

necesita (necesitar)

anything, something

álgó↓

algo

else

más↓

más

anything else

álgó-más↓

algo más

*Porter*

Do you need anything else?

néşésítálgó-más↑

*Mozo*

¿Necesita algo más?

near (4)

şérká↓

cerca

near to

şérká-té↓

cerca de

here

ákí↓

aquí

*White*

Yes. Is the American Embassy  
near here?

sí↓ éstá la embañadamerikána |  
serkáðgakí↓

far

lehòs↓

the avenue

la-ábénidá↓

Columbus

kolón↓

*Porter*

No. It's quite a distance.

nó↓ éstá lehòs↓

On Columbus avenue.

én la abénidá | ðe kolón↓

that

ké↓

there is that, it's necessary (5)

áy-ké↓

to take

tomár↓

the taxi

él-taksi↓

It's necessary to take a taxi.

áy ketómárun táksi↓

*White*

Thanks. Here you are.

gráshyas↓ akityéné↓

*Porter*

Thank you very much, sir.

múchazgráshyas | señór↓

the elevator

él-ás(ð) énsór↓

*White*

St. ¿Está la Embajada Ameri-  
cana cerca de aquí?

lejos

la avenida

Colón

*Mozo*

No. Está lejos.

En la avenida de Colón.

que

hay que

tomar

el taxi

Hay que tomar un taxi.

*White*

Gracias. Aquí tiene.

*Mozo*

Muchas gracias, señor.

el ascensor

Are you going down in the elevator?

báhænélàs(s)énsórt

¿Baja en el ascensor?

now

áorá↓

ahora

same

mízmó↓

mismo

right now

áorá-mízmó↓

ahora mismo

*White*

Yes. Right now.

sí↓ áorámízmó↓

*White*

Sí, ahora mismo.

the box, the cashier's desk

lá-kahá↓

la caja

Where's the cashier's desk?

dóndestálakáhá↓

¿Dónde está la caja?

first

primer↓ primeró↓

primer (primero)

the floor

él-písó↓

el piso

the entrance

la-entráda↓

la entrada

*Porter*On the first floor to the right  
of the entrance.

énélprimerpísó|áláderechá|de laentráda↓

*Mozo*En el primer piso, a la derecha  
de la entrada.

(Mr. White goes down on the elevator and up to the cashier's window.)

(you) can (to be able)

pwéde↓ póder↓

puede (poder)

to change, exchange

kámbyár↓

cambiar

to change for me

kámbyármé↓

cambiarme

some, a few

únos↓

unos

the dollar

el-dólar↓

el dólar

some dollars

únos-mólarés↓

unos dólares

*White*

Can you change a few dollars for me?

pwede |kámbyarme |únosdólarés↓

*White*

¿Puede cambiarme unos dólares?

*Cashier*

Yes. How many?

sí↓ kwántos↓

*Cajero*

Sí. ¿Cuántos?

how, at what

á-kómo↓

a cómo

the change, exchange

el-kámbyo↓

el cambio

*White*

Ten. What's the rate of exchange?

dyés↓ ákómoestá |elkámbyo↓

*White*

Diez. ¿A cómo está el cambio?

the bill

el-biñyeté↓

el billete

the bills

los-biñyetés↓

los billetes

the check

el-chéké↓

el cheque

*Cashier*

In bills or in a check?

ambibiñyetés |enchéké↓

*Cajero*

¿En billetes o en cheque?

this

esté↓

este

traveler

byáhéro↓

viajero

*White*

This traveler's check.

estechéke |byáhéro↓

*White*

Este cheque viajero.



then	éntónsés↓	entonces
<i>Cashier</i> Five to one, then.	áſínkópörúnq   éntónsés↓	<i>Cajero</i> A cinco por uno, entonces.
it	ló↓	lo (m.)
How do you want it?	kómölökyérê↓	¿Cómo lo quiere?
the coin, the change	lá-mónédá↓	la moneda
<i>White</i> Eight in bills and two in change.	óchqembíoyetés   idósénmonédá↓	<i>White</i> Ocho en billetes y dos en moneda.
(it) costs (to cost)	kwéstá↓ kóstár↓	cuesta (costar)
How much does a taxi to the American Embassy cost?	kwantokwéstquntáks   álgəmbáhádamerikáná↓	¿Cuánto cuesta un taxi a la Embajada Americana?
the peso	él-pésó↓	el peso
the pesos	lós-pésós↓	los pesos
less	ménós↓	menos

Cashier

Two pesos more or less.

dóspésos | másóménos↓

Cajero

Dos pesos más o menos.

for, in exchange for

por↓

por

the information

lá-infórmáshón↓

la información

White

Thanks for the information.

gráshyas | porlaímformáshón↓

White

Gracias por la información.

## 3.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) As can be seen by comparing the literal translation in the build-up with the free translation given in this sentence, there is simply not any literal way to equate the English idea of 'liking' something with a word in Spanish which takes an object as the English word *like* does. Rather, one has to say that the object which he likes is 'pleasing' to him. Thus 'I like it' becomes 'It's pleasing to me'.

(2) *Agua mineral*, which literally means 'mineral water', may be carbonated 'soda water' or it may simply be purified drinking water. The terms used for purified drinking water differ from one area to another. Sometimes such water is called by the trade name of the company that distributes it, such as 'Agua Güitig' in Ecuador, or 'Agua Chuquitanta' in Peru. At other times it is called *agua cristal*. At any rate, one should be certain that he finds out *what* to ask for, since the public water supply is safe in only a very few places in the Spanish-speaking world.

(3) The forms /me/ and /la/ in the utterance /súbamela/ are called *clitic pronouns*, or, for short, just *clitics*. They will be discussed in detail beginning with Unit 10.

(4) Note that the word /şérka/ 'near' modifies a verb, but does not function as a phrase relator. The English word *near*, however, functions in both capacities. That is, in English we can say 'He didn't even get *near*' or 'He didn't even get *near* the house.' The Spanish equivalent of *near* is /şérka/, in the first example, but /şérka/ plus /de/, 'near of, near to', in the second.

(5) This idiom is especially useful to bear in mind. It is the equivalent of several English expressions. The closest is 'It is necessary to...', but the most frequent is 'You've got to...' or 'You have to...' or 'Ya gotta...', in all three of which the *you* does not refer to you personally, but really means something like 'One should...' or 'One ought to...'.

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 2B

4.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White meets Molina at the Embassy.

Mr. White arrives at the Embassy by taxi and pays the driver.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

(I) owe (to owe)

debo↓ debér↓

debo (deber)

to you (I) owe

le-debo↓

le debo

*White*

How much do I owe you?

kwantoledébo↓

*White*

¿Cuánto le debo?

(they) are (to be)

són↓ sér↓

son (ser)

the chauffeur

el-chofér↓

el chofer

*Taxi Driver*

It's four pesos.

sonkwatropésos↓

*Chofer de taxi*

Son cuatro pesos.

(they) told, said (to tell, to say) (1)

dihérón↓ dèşir↓

dijeron (decir)

to me (they) told

mé-dihérón↓

me dijeron

they would be (to be)

serían↓ sér↓

serían (ser)

*White*

At the hotel they told me it'd be two. (2)

enélótel|médihérón|ké

*White*En el hotel me dijeron que  
serían dos.

seriandós↓

(I) give (to give)

dóy↓ dár↓

doy (dar)

to you (I) give (3)

lê-dóy↓

le doy

the tip

lâ-prôpínâ↓

la propina

I'll give you three. One for a tip.

lê-dóytrês↓ únôdepropínâ↓

Le doy tres. Uno de propina.

good, OK

bwênô↓

bueno

*Taxi driver*

O.K. Thank you, sir.

bwênô↓ grâsyâs | sênyór↓

*Chofer de taxi*

Bueno, gracias, señor.

(Mr. White enters the Embassy and goes to the Administrative Office. He is taken to the consular section where he is going to work and introduced to one of the young local employees with whom he is going to be associated.)

*Administrative officer*

Mr. Molina, this is Mr. White. (4)

sênyórmolinâ↓ éstesêlsênyórhwáy↓

*Oficial administrativo*

Señor Molina, éste es el señor White.

(he) goes (to go)

bâ↓ ír↓

va (ir)

to work

trâbâhâr↓

trabajar

we, us

nôsôtrôs↓

nosotros

He is going to work with us.

bâtrâbâhâr | kô(n)nôsôtrôs↓

Va a trabajar con nosotros.

so much

tântô↓

tanto

to know him (5)

kônôşerlô↓

conocerlo

## SPOKEN SPANISH

*Molina*  
I'm very glad to know you, Mr. White.

tántogústò | ðekònòsérlo | sènyórhwáytl

*Molina*  
Tanto gusto de conocerlo, señor White.

mine

míòl

mío

*White*  
The pleasure's mine.

èlgústgèzmíòl

*White*  
El gusto es mío.

since

dézdèl

desde

when

kwándòl

cuando

*Molina*  
How long have you been here?

dézdèkwándò | éstákíl

*Molina*  
¿Desde cuándo está aquí?

yesterday

áyérl

ayer

*White*  
Since yesterday.

dézdègáyérl

*White*  
Desde ayer.

such

tál

tal

how, how goes it

ké-tál

qué tal

the trip

èl-byáhèl

el viaje

*Molina*  
How was the trip?

kétálèlbyáhèl

*Molina*  
¿Qué tal el viaje?

excellent

éks(ʃ)élénté↓

excelente

*White*

Excellent.

éks(ʃ)élénté↓

*White*

Excelente.

the movement

él-móbimyéntó↓

el movimiento

the section

lá-sékşyón↓

la sección

consular

kónsulár↓

consular

Is there much activity in the  
consular section here?

áy |múchómóbimyénto |énlásekşyón |kónsulárakí↓

¿Hay mucho movimiento en la sec-  
ción consular aquí?

almost

kási↓

casi

always

syempre↓

siempre

(we) are (to be)

estámós↓ estár↓

estamos (estar)

busy (to occupy)

ókupádos↓ okúpár↓

ocupados (ocupar)

*Molina*Yes. We're almost always  
very busy.

sí↓ kásisyemprestámóz |múyokupádos↓

*Molina*Sí. Casi siempre estamos muy  
ocupados.

(you) speak (to speak)

áblá↓ áblár↓

habla (hablar)

*White*

Do you speak English, Mr. Molina?

áblaustedíngles |senyórmóliná↓

*White*

¿Habla usted inglés, señor Molina?

## SPOKEN SPANISH

(I) speak (to speak)	áblô↓ áblár↓	hablo (hablar)
little	pókô↓	poco
a little	úm-pókô↓	un poco

*Molina*

Yes. I speak a little.

sí↓ áblqumpókô↓

*Molina*

Sí, hablo un poco.

but	pérô↓	pero
(you) must, ought (must, ought)	debê↓ debér↓	debe (deber)
to practice	práktikár↓	practicar

But you ought to practice your Spanish.

pêrqústê↓ |debêpráktikár |elêspanyól↓

Pero usted debe practicar el español.

the purpose	êl-própósitô↓	el propósito
by the way	â-própósitô↓	a propósito
(you) pronounce (to pronounce)	prônúnşyâ↓ prônúnşyâr↓	pronuncia (pronunciar)
(you) learned (to learn) (6)	âprêndyó↓ âprêndér↓	aprendió (aprender)

By the way.

âprópósitô↓

A propósito.

You speak it and pronounce it very well.

lqablâ |ilôprônúnşyâ |múybyén↓

Lo habla y lo pronuncia muy bien.

Where did you learn it?

dóndelqâprêndyó↓

¿Dónde lo aprendió?

the school

la-éskwelá↓

la escuela

the language, tongue

lá-léngwá↓

la lengua

school of languages

éskwelá-de-léngwás↓

escuela de lenguas

the state

él-éstádo↓

el estado

united (to unite)

únido↓ unir↓

unido (unir)

the United States

los-éstádos-únidos↓

los Estados Unidos

*White*

At a language school in the States.

én una éskwelá de léngwás | én los-éstádos-únidos↓

*White*

En una escuela de lenguas en los Estados Unidos.

the thing

lá-kósá↓

la cosa

say (to say) <sup>(7)</sup>

diga↓ de-sir↓

diga (decir)

not to me say

no-me-diga↓

no me diga

*Molina*

Another thing. Don't call me Mr. Molina.

ótra kósá↓ nó me diga | senyórmolíná↓

*Molina*

Otra cosa. No me diga señor Molina.

my (mine)

mí↓ mío↓

mi (mío)

the name

él-nómbre↓

el nombre

My name is Joe.

mi nómbre es José↓

Mi nombre es José.

oh

á↓

ah

the mine

él-mío↓

el mío

*White*

Oh. All right. Mine is John.

á↓ muy bien↓ él mío es Juan↓

*White*

Ah, muy bien. El mío es Juan.



## 4.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) /dihéron/ *dijeron* is a Past I tense form of a fairly irregular type which will not be drilled in detail until Unit 23.

(2) Notice that in the English translation the word /ke/ 'that' is left untranslated, even though we can also say 'They told me that it'd be two.' This omission in English is *very* common, but *it never happens in Spanish*. While there will be drills on this matter later in this text, it would be well for the student to fix in his mind here and now the fact that the verb /deśír/ 'to say, to tell' always requires /ke/ 'that' after it if there is another verb being introduced by it.

(3) Notice that the word /le/ *le* is '(to) you' in the context of the complete utterance. Formal usage in contexts that mean 'you' is actually the same as in those that mean 'him, her'. The sentence /ledóytres/ *le doy tres* can be translated either 'I'll give you three', 'I'll give him three', or 'I'll give her three', and only the context will distinguish which translation is appropriate.

(4) One of the *very* common uses of the definite article in Spanish where it is *never* used in English is in *talking about* a person whose name is cited with /senyór/ or /senyoríta/ or /senyóra/: 'The Mister White', 'The Mrs. Smith', etc.

(5) The form /lo/ *lo* which appears here in the literal meaning 'him', but referring to the person being addressed (that is, 'you' - see note (3) above), often has the form /le/ *le* in Spain. For this reason a person who plans to go to Spain should practice saying /konoşérle/ *conocerle* as well as /konoşérlo/ *conocerlo*. We will not bother to point out this difference throughout this book, since the teacher can readily point out which form he himself uses (/le/ or /lo/), and that is the one the student should imitate. It may be noted here that the difference between Spain and Latin America on this point is easily stated by rule: the form /le/ is used in Latin America *only* as an indirect clitic form but in Spain it occurs also as the direct clitic form if the reference is to a male human being where /lo/ would be used in Latin America.

(6) /aprendyó/ *aprendió* is a regular Past I tense form which will be drilled in Unit 17.

(7) The form /díga/ *diga* is a command form which will be drilled, along with others of the type, in Unit 27. As in the present sentence, it can be used with the meaning 'call'.

Tape 3A

## 5.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White's first day at work.

In their office, John White and José Molina begin to get better acquainted.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

to be

sé'ɾ↓

ser

your (yours)

sú'ɾ súyò↓

su (suyo)

the desk

él-éskritó'ryò↓

el escritorio

*Molina*

John, this is going to be your desk.

hwán'↓ éstebasér |syéskritó'ryò↓

*Molina*

Juan, éste va a ser su escritorio.

whatever

kwálkyér'↓ kwálkyérá↓

cualquier (cualquiera)

that (you) may need (to need) <sup>(1)</sup>

ké-né'sésité'↓ né'sésitá'ɾ↓

que necesite (necesitar)

notify (to notify)

ábise'↓ ábisá'ɾ↓

avise (avisar)

notify me

ábisémé'↓

aviseme

Whatever you need, let me know.

kwálkyérkósá |ké-né'sésité'ábisémé'↓

Cualquier cosa que necesite, aviseme.

very much (much)

múchísímòs'↓ múchò↓

muchísimos (mucho)

*White*

O. K. Thanks a lot.

múybyén'↓ múchísíma'zgrá'syás'↓

*White*

Muy bien. Muchísimas gracias.

## UNIT 5

the part

la-párte↓

la parte

*Molina*

What part of the States are you from?

de ké pártē | de los éstádos, uníðòs | é, ústéd↓

*Molina*

¿De qué parte de los Estados Unidos es usted?

(I) am (to be)

sóy↓ sér↓

soy (ser)

*White*

I'm from San Francisco, California.

sóy | de sámfrañsískò | kálifórnyá↓

*White*

Soy de San Francisco, California.

Where are you from?

¿ústédē dónðés↓

Y usted, ¿de dónde es?

*Molina*

I'm from here.

sóy de aquí↓

*Molina*

Soy de aquí.

(you) came (to come)

bínò↓ benír↓

vino (venir)

the family

la-fámiłyá↓

la familia

Did you come with your family?

bínqústéd | kònsúfámiłyá↓

¿Vino usted con su familia?

bachelor

sòltérò↓

soltero

*White*

No, I'm a bachelor.

nó↓ sóy | sòltérò↓

*White*

No, soy soltero

married (to marry)

kásaðò↓ kásár↓

casado (casar)

What about you? Are you married?

¿usted? eskasado?

Y usted, ¿es casado?

also, too

también

también

*Molina*

No, I'm a bachelor, too.

nó? sóysoltero | también

*Molina*

No, soy soltero también.

the hour

la-órà

la hora

*White*

What time is it?

¿qué hora es?

*White*

¿Qué hora es?

the quarter

el-kwartò

el cuarto

*Molina*

It's a quarter to twelve.

sónlázdoçe | ménoskwártó

*Molina*

Son las doce menos cuarto.

it is that

es-ke

es que

already

yá

ya

the hunger

el-ambrè

el hambre (f)

to be hungry

téner-ambrè

tener hambre

Are you hungry already?

es | kéyatyeneambrè?

¿Es que ya tiene hambre?

enough, quite (a bit)

bástanté

bastante

good

buen | buenó

buen (bueno)

the restaurant

el-rrèstorán

el restorán

## UNIT 5

*White*

Yes, quite hungry. Is there a good  
restaurant near here?

the turn

around the corner

cheap, inexpensive

sí↓ bástántē↓ áyumbwén  
rrestorán|şérkadşakít

lá-bwéltá↓

á-lá-bwéltá↓

báratō↓

*White*

Sí, bastante. ¿Hay un buen  
restorán cerca de aquí?

la vuelta

a la vuelta

barato

*Molina*

Yes, there's one around the corner  
that's good and inexpensive.

(we) can (to be able)

to lunch

together

(it) seems (to seem)

to you (it) seems

We can have lunch together

O. K. with you?

let's go, we go (to go)

sí↓ áyúnq|álábwéltá|  
kézbwénqibáratō↓

pōdémōs↓ pōdér↓

álmorşár↓

húntōs↓

páreşē↓ páreşér↓

lé-páreşē↓

pōdémōs,álmorşár|húntōs↓

lépáreşēbyént

bámōs↓ ír↓

kómōnō↓ bamōs↓

*Molina*

Sí, hay uno a la vuelta  
que es bueno y barato.

podemos (poder)

almorzar

juntos

parece (parecer)

le parece

Podemos almorzar juntos.

¿Le parece bien?

vamos (ir)

*White*

Sure. Let's go.

*White*

Cómo no. Vamos.

Tape 3B

## 6.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White and Molina have lunch together.

John White and Jose Molina enter the restaurant.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

there (in that place)

aíí

allí

empty (to vacate, empty)

desokúpado desokúpáí

desocupado (desocupar)

*Jose Molina*

There's an empty table over there.

aíí | unámésá | desokúpáí

*Jose Molina*

Allí hay una mesa desocupada.

to seat

sentáí

sentar

ourselves

nósí

nos

to seat ourselves (to seat oneself,  
to sit down)

sentárnósí sentárséí

sentarnos (sentarse)

*John White*

Let's sit down.

bámosá sentárnósí

*John White*

Vamos a sentarnos.

let's see (to see)

béámosí beíí

veamos (ver)

the menu

el-ménúí

el menú

*Jose Molina*

Let's see the menu.

béámoséí lmenúí

*Jose Molina*

Veamos el menú.

(you) wish (to wish)

déseání deseáíí

desear (desear)

*Waiter*

What will you have, gentlemen?

kédeseánustéés | senyórés↓

the sandwich

él-sánwich↓

the ham

él-hámón↓

*John White*

I want a ham sandwich.

yókyérqunsánwich | dehámón↓

the salad

la-énsalada↓

the lettuce

la-léchuga↓

the tomato

él-tómáté↓

Also a lettuce and tomato salad.

támbyén | énsalada | de léchuga i tomáté↓

the beer

la-querbésa↓

And a beer.

i una querbésa↓

to me

a-mí↓

bring (to bring)

trayqá↓ trayér↓

bring me

trayqámé↓

*Mesero*

¿Qué desean ustedes, señores?

el sandwich

el jamón

*John White*

Yo quiero un sandwich de jamón.

la ensalada

la lechuga

el tomate

También ensalada de lechuga y tomate.

la cerveza

Y una cerveza.

a mí

traiga (traer)

traígame

the soup	lá-sópá↓	la sopa
the vegetable	lá-légúmbre↓	la legumbre
the chop	lá-chúletá↓	la chuleta
the pork, pig	él-şérđó↓	el cerdo
the wine	él-bínó↓	el vino

*Jose Molina*

Bring me vegetable soup, pork chops  
and wine. (I)

ámí | tráygámésópá | ñelegúmbres↓  
chúletáñeşérđóbínó↓

*Jose Molina*

A mí tráigame sopa de legumbres,  
chuletas de cerdo y vino.

the dessert	él-póstré↓	el postre
of (for) dessert	dé-póstré↓	de postre
(you) want (to want)	kyérén↓ kéréř↓	quieran (querer)

*Waiter*

What'll you have for dessert?

dépóstré | kékyérén↓

*Mesero*

De postre, ¿qué quieren?

the pie	él-pástél↓	el pastel
the apple	lá-mánşaná↓	la manzana

There's some apple pie, that's very good.

áy | úmpástéldemánşaná | kézmúybwénó↓

Hay un pastel de manzana que es muy  
bueno.

(we) try (to try, to taste)	próbámós↓ próbář↓	probamos (probar)
-----------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

*John White*

Shall we try it?

lôpróbámós↓

*John White*

¿Lo probamos?



(I) have (to have)

é! itér!

he (haber)

eaten (to eat)

kómíð! kómér!

comido (comer)

(I) have eaten (2)

é-kómíð!

he comido

*Jose Molina*

I've already had it. It's excellent.

yóyalqekómíð! ézbwén!

*José Molina*

Yo ya lo he comido. Es bueno.

for

pará!

para

Bring us both some.

tráygapáralóz! ós!

Traiga para los dos.

if

si!

si

to treat

trátár!

tratar

ourselves (we) treat of you (to address as)

nós-trátámóz-de-tú! trátársé-de!

nos tratamos de tú (tratarse de)

What do you say if we just use 'tú'? (3)

keleparése | sinóstrátámóz | detú!

¿Qué le parece si nos tratamos de tú?

(you) have (to have)

tyénés! ténér!

tienes (tener)

the reason

lá-ráşón!

la razón

*John White*

You're right. Good idea.

tyénezrráşón! muybyén!

*John White*

Tienes razón. Muy bien.

(you) go (to go)

bás! ír!

vas (ir)

to live	bibír↓	vivir
<i>Jose Molina</i> Are you going to live at the hotel?	básahibir   enelótelt↓	<i>Jose Molina</i> ¿Van a vivir en el hotel?
(I) think (to think)	pyénsó↓ pensár↓	pienso (pensar)
to look for (4)	búskár↓	buscar
the apartment	el-apartamentó↓	el apartamento
<i>John White</i> No, I plan to look for an apartment.	nó↓ pyénsó   búskárúnápartiméntó↓	<i>John White</i> No, pienso buscar un apartamento.
easy	fácil↓	fácil
to find	enkontrar↓	encontrar
Is it easy to find one here?	esfácil   denkontrarákít	¿Es fácil de encontrar aquí?
(I) believe (to believe)	kreó↓ kreér↓	creo (creer)
<i>Jose Molina</i> I think so.	yokreó   késí↓	<i>Jose Molina</i> Yo creo que sí.
(you fam.) want (to want)	kyérés↓ kérért↓	quieres (querer)
you, to you (fam)	té↓	te
(I) can (to be able)	pwéto↓ pótert↓	puedo (poder)
to help	áyúdar↓	ayudar
If you want, I can help you.	sikyérésíyo   tépwétoáyúdar↓	Si quieres, yo te puedo ayudar.
the check, the bill	lá-kwéntá↓	la cuenta
Waiter! the check.	moşó↓ lákwéntá↓	¡Mozo! La cuenta.

## 6.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) The Spanish equivalent of 'bring me' in this sentence is [amí|tráygame] *a mí trágame* 'to me bring me'. The reason why a *mí* is present is to indicate contrast with what the other person is having. This is shown in English by extra stress on the word *me*, but in Spanish one cannot make the contrast by placing stress on the *me* of [tráygame].

(2) Note that there are two verbs meaning 'have' in Spanish. You have already had *tener*, which means 'have' in the sense of 'possess'. This new verb, *haber*, means 'have' the auxiliary verb form in verb constructions like 'have gone, have been,' etc. Constructions with *haber* will be drilled and explained in detail in Unit 9.

(3) This is the first occurrence in the dialogs of the use of the verb and pronoun forms that are ordinarily called the *familiar forms*. They are in contrast with the *formal forms* that go with the pronouns *usted* and *ustedes*. As explained in Unit 4, the problem of when to use *tú* and when to use *usted* is a very complex one indeed, and you should observe throughout all the remainder of the text which people use the *tú* forms with each other and which ones use *usted*.

(4) Notice that the single word [buskáR] *buscar* means 'to look for', not just 'to look' - that is, no preposition is needed to translate the 'for' part of 'look for'.

## 6.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

## 6.21 Pattern drills

## 6.21.1 Present tense forms of regular /-ÁR/ verbs

## A. Presentation of pattern

## ILLUSTRATIONS

_____	1 sí   <u>ab</u> lqumpókót	Sí, <i>hablo</i> un poco.
I ('ll) help you.	2 yótē <u>ayú</u> sót	Yo te <i>ayudo</i> .
Do you speak English?	3 <u>ab</u> lāsinglés	¿ <i>Hablas</i> inglés?
Are you looking for an apartment?	4 <u>bus</u> kás   unapartáméntot	¿ <i>Buscas</i> un apartamento?

## 7.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White and Molina look for an apartment.

John White and José Molina leave the restaurant; on the way out they pick up a newspaper to check on apartment leads. They are walking over to Molina's car.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

the car

el-áwtò↓

el auto

*Molina*

This is my car.

éstezmíáwtò↓

*Molina*

Este es mi auto.

old

byéhò↓

viejo

It's old, but pretty decent.

ézbbyéhò | péròbwénò↓

Es viejo pero bueno.

the newspaper

el-péryódikò↓

el periódico

Let's see the paper.

bámòsàbér | elperýódikò↓

Vamos a ver el periódico.

the amount, quantity

lá-kántidád↓

la cantidad

what a (large) quantity

ké-kántidád↓

qué cantidad

the advertisement

el-ánunçyò↓

el anuncio

*White*

What a bunch of ads!

ké | kántidáaʔə́núnʃyòs↓

*White*

¡Qué cantidad de anuncios!

too much

démasyáðò↓

demasiado

too many

démasyáðòs↓

demasiados

why

pór-ké↓

por qué

(we) see (to see)

bémòs↓ bér↓

vemos (ver)

the friend

él-ámigò↓

el amigo

the agency

la-áhénʃyá↓

la agencia

*Molina*Too many. Why don't we see  
a friend of mine who has a  
(rental) agency? (1)démasyáðòs↓ pòrkénòbémòs |  
ə́námigomíò | kétyénə́nahnénʃyá↓*Molina*Demasiados. ¿Por qué no vemos  
a un amigo mío que tiene una  
agencia?

(They go to the rental agency as Molina suggested. After the introduction of White and other formalities, they inquire about apartments.)

to rent

álkilár↓

alquilar

*Molina*Mr. White wants to rent an  
apartment.

ə́lsə́nyór | ðéséálkilár | únápártáméntò↓

*Molina*El señor desea alquilar un  
apartamento.

right now

pór-áorá↓

por ahora

only

sólo↓

sólo

available, (unoccupied),  
(to vacate)

desòkúpáðò↓ desòkúpár↓

desocupado (desocupar)

*Agent*

Right now I have only two available.

póráorá | sóloténgòðòz | desòkúpáðòs↓

*Agente*Por ahora sólo tengo dos  
desocupados.

the building

èl-èðifíşyò↓

el edificio

the field, the country

èl-kámpò↓

el campo

One downtown, in the Del Campo  
building.

únqènelşéntrotènelèðifíşyò | èlkámpò↓

Uno en el centro, en el edificio  
'Del Campo'.

without

sín↓

sin

the piece of furniture (2)

èl-mwéblè↓

el mueble

the furnitures

lòz-mwéblès↓

los muebles

sinmwéblèst

*White*

Unfurnished?

ámwébláðò↓ ámwéblár↓

*White*

¿Sin muebles?

furnished (to furnish)

amueblado (amueblar)

*Agent*

No, furnished.

nó↓ ámwébláðò↓

*Agente*

No, amueblado.

the month

èl-més↓

el mes

## UNIT 7

per month	Al-mé's↓	al mes
<i>White</i> How much per month?	kwántqalmés↓	<i>White</i> ¿Cuánto al mes?
hundred	şyéntò↓	ciento
two hundred	dòs(ş)yéntòs↓	doscientos
to include	in̄klwír↓	incluir
the light	lâ-lúş↓	la luz
nor	ní↓	ni
the gas	él-gás↓	el gas
<i>Agent</i> Two hundred not including electricity, water, or gas.	dòs(ş)yéntòs   sin̄in̄klwír   lúş   ágwa   nīgás↓	<i>Agente</i> Doscientos, sin incluir luz, agua ni gas.
<i>White</i> And where's the other?	idóndestáqlótrò↓	<i>White</i> ¿Y dónde está el otro?
that	ésè↓	ese
the outskirts	lâs-âfwéràs↓	las afueras
big, great	grándè↓	grande
<i>Agent</i> That one's in the outskirts and it's bigger.	ésèstá   en̄lâsâfwéràs   ézmazgrándè↓	<i>Agente</i> Ese está en las afueras y es más grande.

(to) me (it) suits (to suit)

mê-kômbyénê↓ kômbênîr↓

me conviene (convenir)

*White*

I think the first suits me better.

kreô | kêmêkômbyénêmas | êlprimêrô↓

*White*

Creo que me conviene más el primero.

Can we see it?

pôdêmozberlô↓

¿Podemos verlo?

the key

lâ-ôyabê↓

la llave

clear, of course

klârô↓

claro

*Agent*

Yes, of course, Here's the key.

sí | klârô↓ âkîtyênêlâôyabê↓

*Agente*

Sí, claro; aquí tiene la llave.

## 7.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) The /a/ *a* which appears in /bémosaunamîgo/ *bemos a un amigo* is not to be translated 'to' or in any of the several other possibilities for the translation of /a/. It only indicates that the direct object of the verb is *personalized*, that is, either is a person or is *thought of as a person*. It will be taken up in detail in Unit 10.

(2) The Spanish word /mwébles/ *muebles* is an example of a count noun (a noun that names items customarily measured by number) which is correlated with an English word 'furniture', an example of a mass noun (one that names items customarily measured by amount). Thus /mwéble/ can be translated only in a roundabout way by saying 'a piece of furniture', since 'a furniture' is an impossible combination of 'a' directly preceding a mass noun. Further discussion and other examples will be presented in Unit 58.



Tape 5A

8.1 BASIC SENTENCES. Molina tells White about his neighbors' apartment.

After having seen several apartments that were not suitable, Jose Molina and John White return to the hotel to talk it over.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

gosh

kárambá↓

caramba

(I) remember (to remember)

rrékwérðò↓ rrékòrdár↓

recuerdo (recordar)

*Molina*

Gosh, now I remember.

kárambá↓ áorakerrékwérðò↓

*Molina*

¡Caramba! Ahora que recuerdo.

the neighbor

él-béşínò↓

el vecino

(they) go (to go)

bah↓ ír↓

van (ir)

to remove

múðár↓

mudar

the house

lá-kásá↓

la casa

to move (one's residence)

múðarse-de-kásá↓

mudarse de casa

the week

lá-sémaná↓

la semana

My neighbors are going to  
move this week.

mizbéşínòz |banamúðarse |dekásá |  
éstásémáná↓

Mis vecinos van a mudarse de  
casa esta semana.

(they) live (to live)

bíðen↓ bíbí↓

viven (vivir)

equal to, the same as

igwá1-á1

igual a

They live in an apartment just like mine.

bíben | en un apartáménto | igwá1á1mí01

Viven en un apartamento igual al mío.

expensive

ká101

caro

*White*

Is it very expensive?

é1muyká101

*White*

¿Es muy caro?

the contrary

é1-kóntrá1y01

el contrario

on the contrary

á1-kóntrá1y01

al contrario

the price

é1-pré1y01

el precio

bad

má11 má101

mal (malo)

*Molina*

On the contrary, the price is not bad.

á1kóntrá1y01 é1pré1y01 | n0éstámá11

*Molina*

Al contrario, el precio no está mal.

(it) gives (to give)

dá11 dá11

da (dar)

to face on

dá11-á1

dar a

the street

lá1-ká1y01

la calle

the yard, the court, the patio

é1-pá1ty01

el patio

*White*

Does it face the street or the patio?

dá1lá1ká1y01 | á1lá1pá1ty01

*White*

¿Da a la calle o al patio?

pretty

bónitô↓

bonito

the view

lá-bístâ↓

la vista

*Molina*

The street, and it has a beautiful view.

daláká'ye |ityéné |muybónítâbístâ↓

*Molina*

Da a la calle y tiene muy bonita vista.

the room

la-âbitâsyôn↓

la habitación

*White*

How many rooms does it have?

kwántâsâbitâsyónes |tyéné↓

*White*

¿Cuántas habitaciones tiene?

the living room

lá-salâ↓

la sala

the kitchen

lá-kôşínâ↓

la cocina

*Molina*

A large living room, kitchen and bath.

únâsâlâgrândetkôşînâ |ikwártôşetânyô↓

*Molina*

Una sala grande, cocina y cuarto de baño.

the bedroom

êl-dôrmítoryô↓

el dormitorio

*White*

Doesn't it have a bedroom?

nôtyéné |dôrmítoryô↓

*White*

¿No tiene dormitorio?

*Molina*

No, but the living room is quite large.

nô↓ pérôlâsâlâ |eztâstântegrândê↓

*Molina*

No, pero la sala es bastante grande.

the sofa

êl-sofâ↓

el sofá

the bed

lá-kamá↓

la cama

the sofa-bed

él-sófa-kamá↓

el sofá cama

In mine I have a sofa-bed.

énlámíat ténngũnsófakamá↓

En la mía tengo un sofá cama.

the reality

lá-rreáliá↓

la realidad

it must be, it's probably

debé-ser↓

debe ser

comfortable

kómódó↓

cómodo

*White*

Actually the apartment must be very comfortable.

énrreáliá↓debésér |múykómódó |  
élápártáméntó↓*White*

En realidad, debe ser muy cómodo el apartamento.

(you) come (to come)

byénés↓ benír↓

vienes (venir)

the night

lá-noché↓

la noche

tonight

éstá-noché↓

esta noche

so

ásí↓

así

(you) see (to see)

bés↓ bér↓

ves (ver)

(I) live (to live)

bíbó↓ bíbí↓

vivo (vivir)

*Molina*

Why don't you come tonight and you can see where I live?

pòrkénobyénés |éstánoché |  
¿ásíbér |dóndebíbó↓*Molina*

¿Por qué no vienes esta noche y así ves dónde vivo?

to leave, to let

dehárl

dejar

to leave me

dehármel

dejarme

*White*

O.K. Will you let me off at the hotel?

muybyénl kyérez |dehármel |enélótel

*White*

Muy bien, ¿quieres dejarme en el hotel?

to have to

ténér-kél

tener que

myself

mél

me

to change myself of (to change oneself)

kámbyármel-dél kámbyársél

cambiarme de (cambiarse)

the clothes, the clothing

lá-rrópál

la ropa

I have to change my clothes.

tengo |kékámbyármel |derrópál

Tengo que cambiarme de ropa.

to come by

pásárl

pasar

you

tíl

ti

at eight (o'clock)

á-lás-óchól

a las ocho

*Molina*

Then I'll take you (to the hotel), and come by for you at eight.

entónçes |téoyébo |ipásópórti |alás  
óchól*Molina*

Entonces te llevo y paso por ti a las ocho.

the million

él-mi0yónl

el millón

(I) hope (to hope, expect, wait for)

éspéról éspérárl

espero (esperar)

White

Thanks a million. I'll be waiting  
for you.

únmióyóndegráshyásh tésperósh

White

Un millón de gracias. Te espero.

## 8.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

## 8.21 Pattern drills

## 8.21.1 Present tense forms of regular /-ir/ verbs

## A. Presentation of pattern

## ILLUSTRATIONS

_____	1	íásíbésh   óndebíbósh	Y así ves donde vivo.
I live on the first floor.	2	bíbósh   énéelprimérpísósh	Vivo en el primer piso.
Do you live on the first floor?	3	bíbesh   énéelprimérpísósh	¿Vives en el primer piso?
(you) (fam.) open (to open)		ábresh   abrírsh	abres (abrir)
Why don't you open another agency?	4	pórkénqábresh   ótrahénshyásh	¿Por qué no abres otra agencia?
_____	5	súbesh   óbáhásh	¿Sube o baja?
writes (to write)		eskribesh   eskribírsh	escribe (escribir)

## UNIT 9

*Molina*

Just exactly.

igwálitô↓

*Molina*

Igualito.

all

tóðô↓

todo

fixed, arranged (to fix,  
to arrange)

árrègláðô↓ árrèglár↓

arreglado (arreglar)

*White*

This is all very nicely fixed up.

éstô | éstátóðô | muybyénárrègláðô↓

*White*

Esto está todo muy bien arreglado.

yet, still

tóðábíá↓

todavía

to buy

kômprár↓

comprar

*Molina*I still have to buy a lot of  
things.

tóðábíá | nèşésítôkômprár | múchaskósás↓

*Molina*Todavía necesito comprar muchas  
cosas.

the soda

lá-sódá↓

la soda

the whiskey

êl-wiski↓

el whiskey

the whiskey with soda

êl-wiski-kôn-sódá↓

el whiskey con soda

Would you like a whiskey and soda? <sup>(2)</sup>

kyéres | ûnwískikôn-sódá↑

¿Quieres un whiskey con soda?

the idea

lá-ideá↓

la idea

*White*

Good idea.

bwenáideá↓

*White*

Buena idea.

who

kyén↓

quien

the girl

lá-múcháchá↓

la muchacha

the picture

lá-fótó↓

la foto

Who's that girl in the picture?

kyen es esa muchacha | de la fótó↓

¿Quién es esa muchacha de la foto?

how pretty

ké-bonító↓

qué bonito

She sure is pretty.

ké bonítá↓

¡Qué bonita!

the sweetheart, the  
fiancée

lá-nobyá↓

la novia

*Molina*That's my fiancée. You'll have  
to meet her.

é zminobyá↓ tyen es ke kono sérlá↓

*Molina*Es mi novia. Tienes que  
conocerla.

(she) does (to do, to make)

áşé↓ áşér↓

hace (hacer)

studying (to study)

éstúdyándó↓ éstúdyár↓

estudiando (estudiar)

(she) is studying

está-estúdyándó↓

está estudiando

*White*What does she do? Is she  
studying?

ké áşé↓ está-estúdyándó↓

*White*

¿Qué hace? ¿Está estudiando?

working (to work)

trabáhándó↓ trabáhár↓

trabajando (trabajar)



## UNIT 9

(she) is working

ésta-trabajándol

está trabajando

the secretary

la-sékrétaryal

la secretaria

*Molina*

No, she's working as a secretary.

nól éstatrabajándol | komosékrétaryal

*Molina*

No. Está trabajando como secretaria.

the wedding

la-bodál

la boda

to have a wedding

tener-bodál

tener boda

soon

prontol

pronto

*White*

Are we going to have a wedding soon?

bámos,atenerboda | prontol

*White*

¿Vamos a tener boda pronto?

(we) have (to have)

émosl abér

hemos (haber)

decided (to decide)

deşidídl deşidir

decidido (decidir)

(we)'ve decided

emoz-deşidídl

hemos decidido

the date

la-féchal

la fecha

*Molina*

Yes, but we haven't set the date yet.

sí | però | noemozdeşidídl | laféchal |  
todavía*Molina*

Sí, pero no hemos decidido la fecha todavía.

the man

el-ómbrel

el hombre

*White*

Boy, this is a good whiskey!

ómbre↓ kébwéngestá|estewíski↓

drinking (to drink)

bébyéndó↓ bebér↓

(you) are drinking

éstaz-bébyéndó↓

What are you drinking?

itú↑ késtazbébyéndó↓

the 'cuba libre'

él-kúba-libré↓

*Molina*

A 'cuba libre'.

unkúbalíbré↓

to you

té↓

the

ló↓

the of, the matter of<sup>(3)</sup>

ló-té↓

your(s)

tugó↓

John, what do you say we go see  
about your apartment?

hvan↓ kéteparese|sibamosaber|

lodelapartamentotúyó↓

(we) return (to return)

bólbémós↓ bólbér↓

We'll come back later.

despuésbólbémós↓

*White*¡Hombre! Qué bueno está este  
whiskey.

bebiendo (beber)

estás bebiendo

Y tú ¿qué estás bebiendo?

el 'cuba libre'

*Molina*

Un 'cuba libre'.

te

lo

lo de

tuyo

Juan, ¿qué te parece si vamos a  
ver lo del apartamento tuyo?

volvemos (volver)

Después volvemos.

## 9.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) This expression, 'You are in your home', is paralleled by dozens of similar ones. Thus if you admire a man's car, he's likely to say, 'It's yours'. This is a polite formula, of course.

(2) This expression is like many expressions referring to food combinations where in English two components are linked by *and* - *whiskey and soda*, *bacon and eggs*, *chicken and rice* - but in Spanish they are linked by *con* - *whiskey con soda*, *huevos con tocino*, *arroz con pollo*.

(3) The construction /~~lo-del-apartamento-túyo~~/ is an example of a very important grammatical process in Spanish. This process, which will be further explained and drilled in Units 33 and 35, is called 'nominalization.' Stated in simple terms 'nominalization' means the functioning as nouns by items which normally are *not* nouns. Thus /~~lo~~/, usually a special kind of adjective, in this construction functions as a noun and is itself modified by the phrase /~~del-apartamento-túyo~~/ . A literal translation of /~~lo~~/ is very difficult to devise in English, but it implies 'the matter, the business, the idea previously mentioned.' Thus the construction /~~lo-del-apartamento-túyo~~/ is translated in a roundabout way as 'about your apartment.'

## 9.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

## 9.21 Pattern drills

9.21.1 The irregular verb /~~abér~~/ and regular /~~do~~/forms: in the present perfect construction

## A. Presentation of pattern

## ILLUSTRATIONS

	1	yóya   lqékómíðó†	Yo ya lo he comido.
I haven't thought about the visa.	2	ngépensáðq   enlabísá†	No he pensado en la visa.
(you) have (to have)		ás† abér†	has (haber)
Have you already eaten it?	3	yálqaskómíðó†	¿Ya lo has comido?

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 7A

## 10.1 BASIC SENTENCES. Molina explains where he sends his laundry.

After having spoken with the manager of the house and having rented the furnished apartment for John, the two friends return to Molina's apartment.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

the end

el-fín↓

el fin

so, then, well

em-fín↓

en fin

ready

listo↓

listo

Molina  
Well, you're all set. (1)

emfín↓ ya está listo | todo↓

Molina  
En fin. Ya está listo todo.

yourself

te↓

te

yourself (you) change, move  
(to change, move)

te-múdas↓ mudarse↓

te mudas (mudarse)

When will you move?

kwando | temúdas↓

¿Cuándo te mudas?

(they) give (to give)

dan↓ dar↓

dan (dar)

Friday

el-byernes↓

el viernes

myself (I) change, move  
(to change, move)

me-mudo↓ mudarse↓

me mudo (mudarse)

Saturday

él-sábado↓

el sábado

*White*

If they give me the apartment on  
Friday, I'll move on Saturday. (2)

si me dan | el apartamento | el viernes↓  
me mudo | el sábado↓

*White*

Si me dan el apartamento el viernes,  
me mudo el sábado.

the suitcase

la-maleta↓

la maleta

*Molina*

I can help you with your suitcases.

y o te puedo | ayudar | con | las | maletas↓

*Molina*

Yo te puedo ayudar con las maletas.

the that, that which, what (3)

lo-que↓

lo que

to bother

molestar↓

molestar

not yourself bother  
(to bother)

no-te-molestes↓ molestarse↓

no te molestes (molestarse)

*White*

I don't have very much. You needn't  
bother.

es poco | lo que tengo | no te molestes↓

*White*

Es poco lo que tengo. No te molestes.

(you) send (to send)

mandas↓ mandar↓

mandas (mandar)

Where do you send your laundry?

dónde | mandas | tu ropa↓

¿Dónde mandas tu ropa?

the suit

el-traje↓

el traje

them (m)

lós↓

los

the cleaner's shop

lá-tintóréríá↓

la tintorería

in front

enfrenté↓

enfrente

*Molina*I send my suits to the cleaner's  
across the street. (4)lóstráhez | lózmándq | álatintóréríá |  
késtáenfrenté↓*Molina*Los trajes los mando a la  
tintorería que está enfrente.

the shirt

lá-kámisá↓

la camisa

the laundry

lá-lábándéríá

la lavandería

the corner

lá-eskíná↓

la esquina

And my shirts to the laundry on  
the corner. (5)

iláskámisás | álálábándéríá | eláeskíná↓

Y las camisas a la lavandería de  
la esquina.

-self

mízmó↓

mismo

I myself

yó-mízmó↓

yo mismo

them (f)

lás↓

las

I take them over myself. (6)

yómízmoláz(0)yébó↓

Yo mismo las llevo.

to clean

limpyár↓

limpiar

*White*

Who cleans the apartment for you?

kyéntelímpya | élápártámentò↓

(she) comes (to come)

byénè↓ bènir↓

all, every

tódò↓

Thursday

él-hwébés↓

all the Thursdays, every  
Thursday

tódòz-lòs-hwébés↓

*White*

¿Quién te limpia el apartamento?

viene (venir)

todo

el jueves

todos los jueves

*Molina*

A girl who comes every Thursday. (7)

únámuchácha | kébyénè | tódòz lòshwébés↓

to her

le↓

le

If you want I'll speak to her. (8)

sikyérèst yólqáblò↓

*Molina*

Una muchacha que viene todos los jueves.

Si quieres yo le hablo.

*White*

Swell.

muybyén↓

*White*

Muy bien.

late

tardè↓

tarde

to go myself (to go oneself,  
to leave)

irmè↓ irsè↓

irme (irse)

Well, it's late. I've got to go.

bwénò↓ yáqstárdè↓ téngòkqírmè↓

Bueno, ya es tarde. Tengo que irme.

before

ántes↓

antes

## SPOKEN SPANISH

the swallow, the drink

el-trágo↓

el trago

Molina

Won't you have another drink  
first? (9)

¿antez | nókyérés | otro trágo?

Molina

Antes, ¿no quieres otro trago?

White

No, thanks. Tomorrow is a  
work day.

no | muchaygrasyás↓

White

No, muchas gracias. Mañana  
hay que trabajar.

mányanáy | ketrabahár↓

agradecido (agradecer)

grateful (to be grateful)

agradésido↓ agradésér↓

Muy agradecido por todo.

Thanks a lot for everything.

muyagradésido | pòrtodo↓

## 10.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) The utterance in Spanish says, of course, not that you are ready but that 'everything' is all ready already. But 'You're all set' is more probably what we would say, since the implication of the English phrase 'Everything is all ready' is that considerable packing has been completed to bring the situation into a state of readiness. The Spanish remark is much more casual in its implication.

(2) The item /mudarse/ *mudarse* also means 'to change clothes.' The context and relative time sequence are all that reveal whether you should consider it as referring to a change of clothes or a change of residence. Thus /memúdgenmédyáðra↓/ *Me mudaré en media hora* would mean 'I'll change clothes in half an hour,' unless, of course, the moving van were waiting out front and the context unambiguously demanded such an interpretation.

(3) The process of nominalization that is represented in this construction will be dealt with in Units 33 and 35.

(4) The only reason for the particular intonation that appears in the last part of this sentence /késtáemfrénté↓/ instead of /késtáemfrénté↓/ is to show contrast between this cleaner's store and the laundry referred to in the next utterance. The two utterances go together, and the intonation on the first one is not natural unless they do.

(5) Note the equivalence here of English *on* with Spanish *de*. It is almost impossible to state any generalized description of the differences involved here and elsewhere between English and Spanish prepositions.



(6) The form /mismo/ *mismo* may be added to any subject pronoun or to any noun in this sense of '—self.' It agrees in respect to number and gender with the item it follows.

(7) The names of three days of the week have now appeared. It may be convenient, therefore, to list all seven here together:

Monday	el lunes	Friday	el viernes
Tuesday	el martes	Saturday	el sábado
Wednesday	el miércoles	Sunday	el domingo
Thursday	el jueves		

When listed in series, the article is not attached.

(8) Some speakers, particularly in Madrid, might say /la/ instead of /le/.

(9) Perhaps a more literal and equally possible translation would be, 'Before you go, won't you have another drink?'

## 10.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

### 10.21 Pattern drills

#### 10.21.1 Personal /a/

##### A. Presentation of pattern

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

- |       |   |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| _____ | 1 | pòrkenòbemos   aùnámigomíð↓              | ¿Por qué no vemos a un amigo mío?      |
| _____ | 2 | kyéròpréséntarle   aláseñyóra<br>molíná↓ | Quiero presentarle a la señora Molina. |

## B. Discussion of pattern

Clitic pronouns are so designated because this term describes their dependence on verbs. They can appear only with (clinging to) verbs, and then in a very close relationship: nothing can ever occur between a clitic and the verb it appears with.

There are three classes of clitic pronouns in Spanish: direct, indirect, and reflexive. All clitics have certain features in common: they are weak-stressed (except for limited patterns in some dialect areas), they are included in the intonation phrase with the verb, and they occur in the same sequence relation with regard to the verb.

Clitics *precede* conjugated verbs (those with person-number endings) except for affirmative command forms which they must follow: not /menyébealotél↓/, but /nyébemealotél↓/; 'Take me to the hotel'. Clitics can also appear with certain nonconjugated verb forms, the infinitives and the /-ndo/ forms (see Unit 13); the clitics *follow* these forms: /podémosbérlo↓/ 'Can we see it?' The infinitive and /-ndo/ forms, however, frequently occur in verb constructions which include conjugated verb forms. In these constructions the clitic may either precede the conjugated verb or follow the nonconjugated verb and apparently the option implies no distinction in meaning: either /mekyéresbér↑/ or /kyéresbérme↑/ 'Do you want to see me?' Note, however, that a clitic cannot appear between the conjugated and nonconjugated verb forms.

Direct clitic pronouns are substitutable in a frame with (can be replaced by) nouns functioning as the direct object of a verb. Direct object nouns are identifiable by the appearance of the relater /a/ before them, if the noun refers to a specific person. Thus /bémos amaría↓/ 'We see Mary' can be restated, once we know the reference, as /labémos↓/ 'We see her'. Nonperson nouns functioning as a direct object can usually be identified by their position after the verb. Thus /bémos lakása↓/ 'We see the house' can be restated as /labémos↓/ 'We see it'.

Occasionally a direct object noun and a direct clitic pronoun may both appear with one verb. With person nouns, this 'redundant construction' may occasionally be used for contrast or clarity. The sentence /labémos amaría↓/ 'We see Mary' may imply 'Maria, not Carmen'. With nonperson nouns, a redundant construction is less common, but may occur if the noun object precedes the verb in a different intonation phrase separated usually by a terminal-rising juncture: /lostráhes↑ losmándolalatintorería↓/ 'The suits, I send to the cleaners'. The intonation phrase division between /tráhes/ and /los/ is essential as it is in an English sentence of the same type. Constructions like \*/lostráheslosmándol/ or \*/losmándolostráhes↓/ do not occur. The last example becomes possible by the addition of a terminal juncture after /mándol/ but this gives the second phrase the character of an afterthought: /losmándol↓lostráhes↓/ 'I send them, I mean the suits.' Note, of course, that the personal /a/ does not occur with nonperson direct object nouns.

Direct clitic pronouns are inflected for person and number in all forms and for gender also in 2-3 forms. Note that /lo/ can mean 'you, him, it', /la/ can mean 'you, her, it', and similarly the plurals /los, las/. If any confusion results from this multiple reference possibility, it can be clarified by a redundant phrase. Along with the inflections for person, number, and gender, a few dialects, notably in Central Spain (the dialect usually referred to as 'Castilian'), make an additional distinction in the 2-3 forms, a person-nonperson distinction:

a clitic form /le/ refers to persons (you, him and with some speakers- her) and /les/ (you all, them), though the forms described above also appear, and are preferred in some constructions. Nonperson objects are always referred to by the clitics /lo, la, los, las/. The difference between Spain and Latin America on this point is shown in the chart below:

		Castilian Spain	General Latin America	Reference	
Person	sg	le-béo (lo-béo)	lo-béo	a-él	a-usted
		la-béo (le-béo)	la-béo	a-ella	
	pl	los-béo (les-béo)	los-béo	a-ellos	a-ustedes
		las-béo (les-béo)	las-béo	a-ellas	
Nonperson	sg	lo-béo la-béo		el-libro la-pluma	
	pl	los-béo las-béo		los-libros las-plumas	

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 8A

## 11.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White interviews a maid.

The woman who cleans Molina's apartment comes to be interviewed by White.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

*Maid*

Good afternoon, sir.

bwénástárdēs | señór†

*Sirvienta*

Buenas tardes, señor.

*White*

Good afternoon. What can I do for you?

bwénástárdēs† kénéséá†

*White*

Buenas tardes, ¿qué desea?

the one that

lá-ké†

la que

*Maid*

I'm the one that cleans Mr. Molina's apartment.

yó sóy | lá ké límpya | é lá pártámentó |  
dél señór molíná†*Maid*

Yo soy la que limpia el apartamento del Sr. Molina.

*White*

Oh, yes. Can you clean mine, too?

á† muybyén† pwéde límpyar | élmíótámbyé†

*White*

¡Ah! Muy bien. ¿Puede limpiar el mío también?

the yours

él-súyó†

el suyo

isn't it?, didn't he?,  
haven't they?, etc.

nó†

no

*Maid*

Yours is bigger, isn't it?

élsúyo | ézmásgrándè↓ nó↑

the (one) of him

él-de-él↓

*Sirvienta*

El suyo es más grande, ¿no?

el de él

*White*

No, it's the same size as his. (1)

nó↑ ésigwál | aldél↓

the day

él-día↓

*White*

No, es igual al de él.

el día

What day can you come on?

kédiás | pwédebenír↓

¿Qué días puede venir?

*Maid*

On Mondays. (2)

lòzlúnès↓

*Sirvienta*

Los lunes.

*White*

No, on Mondays it's not convenient for me.

nó↑ lòzlúnèz | nómekombyénè↓

*White*

No, los lunes no me conviene.

during the afternoon (3)

pòr-là-tardè↓

por la tarde

Can't you come on Friday afternoon?

nópwédebenír | lòzbyèrnespòrlatardè↓

¿No puede venir los viernes por la tarde?

*Maid*

I think so.

kréokésí↓

*Sirvienta*

Creo que sí.

## SPOKEN SPANISH

What do I have to do?	kéténgókəşér↓	¿Qué tengo que hacer?
to sweep	bàrrér↓	barrer
<i>White</i> Sweep the house and dust the furniture. (4)	bàrrér   làkásə†   límpyárləzmwébləs↓	<i>White</i> Barrer la casa y limpiar los muebles.
to wash	làbár↓	lavar
Mop up the kitchen and bathroom.	làbár   làkòşínə   xèlbányò↓	Lavar la cocina y el baño.
the sheet	là-sábàná↓	la sábana
the (pillow) case	là-fundà↓	la funda
the pillow	là-àlmwádà↓	la almohada
And change the sheets and pillow-cases.	ìkámbyár   là(s) sábànas   lìlàs fúndazdèalmwádà↓	Y cambiar las sábanas y las fundas de almohada.
to charge	kòbrär↓	cobrar
How much are you going to charge me?	kwántòbàkòbrármé↓	¿Cuánto va a cobrarme?
mister (5)	dón↓	don

*Maid*

The same as for Mr. Molina. (6)

lómizmo | kəáðónhósé↓

the party

lá-fyéstá↓

la fiesta

*White*

And if I have a party....Can you help me out?

isiténq | unáfyéstá↓ pwéðayudarme↑

*White*

Y si tengo una fiesta, ¿puede ayudarme?

the time

él-tyempó↓

el tiempo

with time, in time enough

kón-tyempó↓

con tiempo

*Maid*

Certainly, if you let me know in time.

kláró↓ siməábisa | kóntyempó↓

*Sirvienta*

Claro, si me avisa con tiempo.

dirty

súşyó↓

sucio

*White*

This place is quite dirty. (7)

éstq†éstábastantesúşyó↓

*White*

Esto está bastante sucio.

to begin

émpəşár↓

empezar

Can you begin this week?

pwéðempəşár | éstasemana↑

¿Puede empezar esta semana?

*Maid*

Yes. Then I'll see you Friday.

sí↓ éntónşes†ástəélbyernés↓

*Sirvienta*

Sí. Entonces hasta el viernes.

## 11.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) This sentence of course literally says, 'It's equal to the one of him', contextually 'It's the same as his.' This construction is drilled in Unit 13, section 13.21.3.

(2) Note that with days of the week no word equivalent to English 'on' occurs.

(3) This is given as a unit expression because of the occurrence of the item *por* in the meaning 'during' or 'in', which it regularly has only with time-words like 'morning', 'afternoon', and so on.

(4) Note that this answer is to the question /kéténgokeʔaʒér↓/ *¿Qué tengo que hacer?*, which has the /-I/ form, the infinitive, of *hacer*. Consequently, the answer merely replaces *hacer* with a series of verbs all in the same /-I/ form, much as we would do in English in such a sequence as 'What do I have to do?' 'You have to eat, to wash up,' etc. But notice: the 'have to' must be present in the English answer, though it does not need to be present in the Spanish answer.

(5) The item *don* is used only before the given name, the 'first' name, not the surname. It is translatable by 'mister' except that 'mister' is used only before surnames (though in the South one may hear servants talk about 'Mister Bill' or the like). It is rather formal. *Doña* is the feminine equivalent of *don*.

(6) See (5) above for explanation of why *Mr. Molina* is used to translate *don José*.

(7) *Bastante* occurs more often in this sense of 'rather' or 'quite' than it does in the more literal sense 'enough'.

## 11.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

## 11.21 Pattern drills

## 11.21.1 Possessives - shortened forms

## A. Presentation pattern

## ILLUSTRATIONS

1 éstəzmíáwtò↓

Este es mi auto.

2 ézmínóbyà↓

Es mi novia.

nwebò↓

nuevo



/nó↓ estáléhos↓/

/elsúyo | esmásqránde↓nó↑/

When /nó/ appears in an intonation phrase with other words, it is usually placed directly before the verb, or before the verb and any preceding clitic pronouns that accompany it, since the clitics become part of the verb.

In the case of verb phrases, /nó/ comes before the first verb, not between the two as it does in English.

/noémosdeşıdıdo↓/

We haven't decided.

The occurrence of /↓/ between /nó/ and the verb is, of course, of the utmost importance, because it can totally change the meaning of the sentence.

/nó↓ estáléhos↓/

No, it's very far off.

/nó↑ estáléhos↓/

It's not very far off.

Both /nó/'s can occur in a single utterance, like this.

/nó↓ nó↑ estáléhos↓/

No, it's not very far off.

You will note that the first /nó/ translates the English 'no', but the second one, the one which immediately precedes the verb, translates English 'not'. Examine especially these utterances, which are of very high frequency and great utility, answering the question 'Do you have it?'

/nó↓ nó↑ téngo↓/

No, I don't.

/sí↓ sí↑ téngo↓/

Yes, I do.

The pattern of negative usage in Spanish includes what in English is called a 'double negative', i. e. the appearance of two negative words in the same construction. 'I don't have nothing' is criticized as socially unacceptable in English, but /nó-téngo-náda/ *No tengo nada* is a normal, regular pattern in Spanish. The general pattern in Spanish is: some negative precedes the verb in a negative sentence. Thus:

/nádyé-byéne↓/

/nó-byéne-nádyé↓/

or

/núnka-bóy/

/nó-bóy-núнка↓/

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 9A

12.1 BASIC SENTENCES. No water in White's apartment.

John comes into Molina's apartment looking upset.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

(it) happens (to happen)

pásá↓ pásár↓

pasa (pasar)

*Molina*

What's the matter, John?

kéte pásá | hwán↓

*Molina*

¿Qué te pasa, Juan?

(I) know (to know)

sé↓ saber↓

sé (saber)

*White*I don't know. There's no  
water in my apartment.

no sé↓ noáyagwa | én mi apartáménto↓

*White*No sé. No hay agua en mi  
apartamento.

don't tell (to tell)

no digás↓ dèşír↓

no digas (decir)

*Molina*

Don't tell me! Again?

no me digás↓ ótrabes↓

*Molina*

¡No me digas! ¿Otra vez?

to bathe

bañár↓

bañar

to bathe myself (to bathe  
oneself) (I)  
to shave

bañármé↓ bañársé↓

bañarme (bañarse)

afeítar↓

afeitar

to shave myself (to shave  
oneself)

áfeytármè↓ áfeytársè↓

afeitarme (afeitarse)

And here I am without having bathed  
or shaved! (2)

iyó | késtóysimbanyármè | sináfeytármè↓

¡Y yo que estoy sin bañarme y sin  
afeitarme!

(I) was (to be)

estábá↓ estár↓

estaba (estar)

cleaning myself (to clean  
oneself) (3)

limpyándomè↓ limpyarsè↓

limpiándome (limpiarse)

(I) was cleaning (myself)

estábá-limpyándomè↓

estaba limpiándome

the tooth

el-dyentè↓

el diente

*White*

I was brushing my teeth.

yó | estábálimpyándomè | lózyentès↓

*White*

Yo estaba limpiándome los dientes.

went, was going (to go)

íbá↓ ir↓

iba (ir)

was going to give myself

iba-a-dármè↓

iba a darme

the shower

la-ducá↓

la ducha

I was going to take a shower, too.

iba a darmè una ducha | tambyén↓

Iba a darme una ducha también.

the joke

la-bromá↓

la broma

the boy

el-chikó↓

el chico

Molina  
What a fix, chum!

kébrómá | chíkô↓

Molina  
¡Qué broma, chico!

The party is at seven!

lâfyéstâ | ês.âlá(s) syétê↓

La fiesta es a las siete.

scarcely, barely

âpénâs↓

apenas

(we) have (to have)

tênémôs↓ ténér↓

tenemos (tener)

half

médyô↓

medio

to, in order to

pârâ↓

para

to dress

béstîr↓

vestir

to dress ourselves (to dress  
oneself)

béstîrnôs↓ béstîrsê↓

vestirnos (vestirse)

White  
We barely have half an hour  
to get dressed.

âpénâs | ténémôzmédyaórâ | pârâbéstîrnôs↓

White  
Apenas tenemos media hora  
para vestirnos.

the moment

êl-mómentô↓

el momento

just a minute (4)

ûn-mómentô↓

un momento

(I) go (to go)

bôy↓ ír↓

voy (ir)

(it) arrived (to arrive)

0yégô↓ 0yégâr↓

llegó (llegar)

*Molina*

Just a minute. I'm going to see  
if the water has come on. (5)

ún·mó·mén·tó↓ bó·ya·bé·r | si | é·gó·el·á·gwá↓

Yes, it has. (6)

sí↓ ya·á·y↓

the haste

lá·prí·sá↓

to hurry myself (to hurry  
oneself)

dá·rme·prí·sá↓ dá·rse·prí·sá↓

la prisa

darme prisa (darse prisa)

*White*

I'm going, then. I've got to  
hurry.

me·bó·yén·tón·sés↓ téngó·ke·dá·rme·prí·sá↓

listen (to listen)

ó·y·e↓ ó·ír↓

at last

pó·r·fín↓

oye (oir)

por fin

*Molina*

Hey, who did you finally decide  
to take? (7)

ó·y·e↓ pó·r·fín | á·ky·em·ba·sá·y·e·bá·r↓

a little fat (fat)

gó·rdi·tó↓ gó·rdó↓

the chubby girl

lá·gó·rdi·tá↓

the eye glasses

lá·z·ga·fás↓

gordito (gordo)

la gordita

las gafas

*White*

The chubby gal with the glasses.

á·lá·gó·rdi·tá·de·lá·z·ga·fás↓

*White*

A la gordita de las gafas.

## 12.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

## 12.21 Pattern drills

## 12.21.1 Subject pronouns

## A. Presentation of pattern

## ILLUSTRATIONS

_____	1	yókyérqũnsánwich   ðehámón↓	Yo quiero un sandwich de jamón.
_____	2	itú↓ késtázbebyéndó↓	Y tú ¿qué estás bebiendo?
_____	3	kómoestáusté↓	¿Como está usted?
He's coming this week.	4	élbyénestásemáná↓	El viene esta semana.
She washes very well.	5	éŷalába   muybyén↓	Ella lava muy bien.
We're American.	6	nósótrós   sómósamerikánós↓	Nosotros somos americanos.
We're American (f).	7	nósótras   sómósamerikánás↓	Nosotras somos americanas.
_____	8	kéðeséanustéðés↓	¿Qué desean ustedes?
They're not in the street.	9	éŷóŷ   nógstanénlakáŷé↓	Ellos no están en la calle.
They(f) want pillow cases.	10	éŷáskyerém   fúndázðəalmwáðá↓	Ellas quieren fundas de almohada.

to leave, to go out

salir↓

salir

on leaving

al-salir↓

al salir

to call

llamar↓

llamar

Molina

Fine. I'll call you when I leave. (8)

bueno↓ alsalirte↓llamó↓

Molina

Bueno, al salir te llamo.

## 12.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) Reflexive verbs such as this one are not discussed and drilled in detail until Unit 24, but it is impossible to so arrange the dialogs that reflexive forms will not appear before then with some frequency. It will therefore be necessary to build up each one before that unit in the rather full form shown here: first the non-reflexive verb, then the reflexive form which appears in the utterance, and finally the reflexive citation form.

(2) This sentence is unusually difficult to approximate in a translation that reflects adequately both the structure and the meaning. The actual meaning is best paralleled by a translation like 'And I haven't bathed or shaved yet!', but structurally, the cited translation is somewhat closer and more subject to variation drill later in this Unit.

(3) To be examined in detail in Unit 25, this use of certain clitics in a fashion that can only be translated as possessive in English is rather common. Literally, of course, the utterance is roughly this: 'I was cleaning for myself the teeth'.

(4) The 'just' of 'just a moment' is not stated in the Spanish, nor need it be in the English: 'One moment' would be a satisfactory, though rather formal, translation.

(5) One of the striking differences between Spanish syntax and English syntax is illustrated in this sentence: the occurrence in Spanish of the Past I form [Oyegó] *llegó* in a situation where only the English present perfect construction can satisfactorily occur.

(6) Here the occurrence of the present perfect construction in the English of the preceding utterance requires that the confirmation utterance (whether negative or affirmative—here it happens to be affirmative) continue in the same way. The Spanish does not require continuation in this situation, so that the complete shift, from 'arrived' to 'already there is(some)', is not startling.

(7) [porfin] *por fin* in this utterance means 'Finally after all that deliberation you were going through' or something similar. The translation is therefore not as literal as 'Hey, who are you finally going to take?'.

(8) The phrase relator [a] *a* in [alsalir] *al salir* does not imply 'when' or 'before' or 'as' in itself; but the context indicates that 'On leaving' is equivalent to 'When I leave', since the more literal 'On leaving' is much too formal an English equivalent.

- 10 Because of (for) talking so much, you don't learn.

pòr àblartánto | ngápréndê↓

Por hablar tanto no aprende.

- 11 She charges four dollars for sweeping the whole house.

é|y ákòbrà | kwátródólares†pòrbàrrér |  
tódalakásà↓

Ella cobra cuatro dólares por barrer toda la casa.

- 12 I don't like the idea of going now.

nómegústaláideá | ðéiraórà↓

No me gusta la idea de ir ahora.

- 13 What do you think of the idea of buying the house?

kélepáreşeláideá | ðèkòmpràrlakásà↓

¿Qué le parece la idea de comprar la casa?

End of Tape 9A

## B. Discussion of pattern

A phrase is a subordinate construction consisting of a phrase relator and its object (plus any modifiers of the object). The phrase normally modifies some other item (noun, verb, etc.) in an utterance, though it may stand alone as in /atrabahár! / 'Let's get to work'.

The term 'preposition' is often employed to designate phrase relators. In the structural discussions in this text it has been omitted in favor of the term 'phrase relator' to help point up structural and distributional parallels with analogous forms such as clause relators (see appendix).

The object of a phrase relator is a nominal form: either a noun, a pronoun, or a nominalized form. 'Nominalization' means the selection and appearance of an item from another form-class (an adjective, modifier, verb, etc.) in a function that is normally occupied by a noun. A nominalized form may be the subject of a sentence /elbyéhoestákí↓ / 'The old man is here', the object of a verb /bégún amerikáno / 'I see one American' or the object of a phrase relator /ástalwégo↓ / 'See you later'. It may be modified by adjectives /elótrobyého↓ / 'The other old man', which agree in number and gender with the nominalized form /losótrobyéhos! / 'The other old men.' In short, nominalized forms are functionally nouns, even though they do not have the defining morphological characteristics of nouns (inflection for gender only).

The form of the verb which is most readily nominalized is the infinitive, and this is the form which follows phrase relators. The equivalent English construction very often shows an '-ing' form of the verb where the Spanish infinitive occurs, and the tendency to follow



the English pattern is responsible for many mistakes of English speakers learning Spanish. Thus, /konablártánto↑.../ and /sininklwfírlúſ↑.../ are equivalent to 'By talking so much...' and 'without including electricity....'

The regular exception to this generalization is the English phrase relator 'to', which takes the infinitive form, just as in Spanish. The Spanish equivalent to English 'to' is /a, pára, de, ke/, and other phrase relators, varying in different constructions. Note the following correspondences:

/báñatrabahár↓/

They're going to work.

/téngounóra | pára komér↓/

I have an hour to eat.

/ésfáſil | denkontrár↑/

Is it easy to find?

/tyéneskekonosér la↓/

You have to meet her.

In all cases the Spanish construction is always 'phrase relator plus infinitive'. In English, it is 'to plus infinitive', but 'any other phrase relator plus -ing-form.'

In most cases the Spanish infinitive immediately follows the phrase relator. Sometimes, however, the nominalized infinitive can be modified by an adjective such as the definite article, as in /alsalír | teoyámo↓/, though /a/ is normally translated 'to', in this construction it is not: 'On leaving (when I leave), I'll call you.'

Many phrase relators are single words. Often, however, a verb modifier may itself be modified by a phrase in a construction which appears to include a compound phrase relator. In the utterance /elotél | estásérka↓/, the form /sérka/ is a verb modifier. In /elotél | estásérka | deakí↓/, the phrase /deakí/ modifies /sérka/. It is nevertheless convenient sometimes to consider /sérkade/ as a kind of compound phrase relator which takes the nominalized modifier /akí/ as its object.

## B. Discussion of pattern

Intonation patterns are arrangements of stress /' / , pitch /1, 2, 3 / , and terminal junctures /|, ↑, ↓/. These patterns are different in English and Spanish, first of all because the number of available counters in the systems of the two languages is different: Spanish has two stresses, English four; Spanish has three pitches, English four.

In this text intonation patterns have been shown by /' / and /' / placed at varying heights over each syllable to represent pitch. This is an effective pedagogical device to present these patterns. However, Spanish intonations can most efficiently be described by marking all real or potential pitch changes, followed by the terminal juncture. It has been determined that normally the points of potential pitch change in any single phrase are all strong stressed syllables plus the first and last syllables, when these are weak stressed. Thus the intonation pattern of /'éstá'şérká↓/, /'ténemoslabísa↓/ can be abstracted as /1211↓/ for both sentences, even though the formula has to account for a different number of syllables in each case. The sentences can then be rewritten /<sup>1</sup>está<sup>2</sup>şérká↓/, /<sup>1</sup>tenemos<sup>2</sup>labísa↓/ writing the significant numbers above each appropriate syllable and marking only strong stress.

When the first syllable is strong - stressed, the first number of the pattern formula does not actually occur: /tyé'nenótró↓/, /dó'nestámós↓/ or /tyé'nenótró↓/, /dó'nestámós↓/. When the last syllable is strong stressed, both numbers are written over the last vowel, since a glide in this position can be significant: /'éstákí↓/, /'éstákí↓/ then are written /<sup>1</sup>está<sup>2</sup>kí↓/, /<sup>1</sup>está<sup>2</sup>kí↓/. The last /1/ on the first sentence may seem to be superfluous, but is needed in the analysis to contrast with the last /1/ on the second sentence, which cannot be omitted; /'éstákí↓/ can occur, analyzed as /<sup>1</sup>está<sup>2</sup>kí<sup>3</sup>↓/, where final /3/ is significantly and minimally different from final /1/ of the previous sentence.

The two patterns drilled in this section, /1211↓/ and /1231↓/, are important because they resemble English patterns which have very different meanings. A pattern very much like /1211↓/, unlike the Spanish normal, uncolored connotation, means disinterested or discourteous: /<sup>2</sup>What's<sup>1</sup> for<sup>1</sup> dinner ↓/, /<sup>2</sup>Why<sup>1</sup> not ↓/, and unless a student realizes that it has no such meaning in Spanish, he will avoid using it, even though he may be unaware of his aversion to the pattern.

On the other hand, /1231↓/ , which is contrastive in Spanish, used only for special emphasis, is very similar to a pattern that means normal or uncolored in English. Thus the pattern of /<sup>2</sup>I'm <sup>3</sup>gōing <sup>1</sup>hōme /, /<sup>2</sup>Hē 's frōm <sup>3</sup>Kānsas /, if transferred to Spanish /<sup>2</sup>bōy <sup>3</sup>akā <sup>1</sup>sā↓/ /<sup>2</sup>esdekānsās↓/ is likely to sound over-insistent in Spanish where /1231↓/ means emphatic.

One other feature related to intonation that needs to be brought to the attention of students, since it is notably different in the structure of the two languages, is rhythm. Rhythm is syllable-centered in Spanish, phrase-centered in English. This means that the recurring tempo unit in Spanish is the syllable – each is of approximately the same length; in English the recurring tempo unit is the phrase, and also each is of approximately the same length. But Spanish phrases and English syllables are of differing lengths, and English phrases usually arrange syllables so that two long (stronger stressed) do not occur together nor more than two short (weaker stressed) occur in uninterrupted sequence. Imposing the English pattern of alternate long and short syllables on Spanish produces a distortion which will immediately come to the attention of any Spanish speaker, even though he may not be able to explain exactly what it is that 'sounds funny'. This feature of rhythm was discussed with illustrations in section 1.22.4.

One of the important purposes of this and of subsequent intonation drills is to bring the patterns that are involved to the awareness of the learner. In some cases the patterns are similar to English patterns; in some cases they are very different. It is most important that the student master the differences, but in all cases the manipulation of the patterns, with the proper correlation to the meaning significance of their use, is valuable practice.

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 10A

13.1 BASIC SENTENCES. White and Molina go to a party.

After being introduced to Carmen, Jose's fiancée, and meeting his own date, John goes with the others to the party which a Latin American official is giving in honor of the newly arrived Americans.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

often

á-menú-dó↓

a menudo

White

Hey, do they throw these parties here  
very often? (1)

óye↓ dán | éstas fy éstas, akí | muy á-menú-dó↓

White

Oye, ¿dan estas fiestas aquí  
muy a menudo?

from time to time

de-be-s-en-kwándó↓

de vez en cuando

Molina

No, just every now and then. Why?

no↓ sólo | de-be-s-en-kwándó↓ por qué↓

Molina

No, sólo de vez en cuando,  
¿por qué?

terrific

é-stu-pén-dó↓

estupendo

White

I think this one's terrific.

ésta | me pá-re-s-e | é-stu-pén-dó↓

White

Esta me parece estupenda.

to fix

fi-há-r↓

fijar

fix yourself, notice  
(to pay attention)

fi-há-té↓ fi-há-r-sé↓

fijate (fijarse)

dancing (to dance)

ba-y-lá-n-dó↓ ba-y-lá-r↓

bailando (bailar)

brunette

mòrénò↓

moreno

Look how that brunette's dancing!

fíhate | kómges tábaylándq | ésámòrénà↓

¡Fíjate cómo está bailando esa morena!

the care

él-kwíðáðò↓

el cuidado

don't go (to go)

nò-bayás↓ ír↓

no vayas (ir)

to put in

mété↓

meter

the paw

lá-patá↓

la pata

to put your foot in your mouth

mété-lá-patá↓

meter la pata

*Molina*

Careful. Don't go making any cracks!

kwíðáðò↓ nóbayás | améterlapátá↓

*Molina*

¡Cuidado, no vayas a meter la pata!

the daughter

lq-ihá↓

la hija

the owner of the house

él-sényór-te-lá-kásá↓

el señor de la casa

That's the daughter of our host.

éz lqíhá | élsényór-élákásá↓

Es la hija del señor de la casa.

look (to look)

mírá↓ mirár↓

mira (mirar)

(I) believed (to believe)

kreíá↓ kreér↓

creía (creer)

(they) were, were being (to be) <sup>(2)</sup>

érán↓ sér↓

eran (ser)

quiet

tránkíló↓

tranquilo

*Carmen*

Say! I thought Americans were  
more reserved. (3)

that way

the colonel

míra! yókreía | kélósamérikános |  
éránmástránkílos!  
pór-ái!  
él-kórónél!

*Carmen*

Mira. Yo creía que los ameri-  
canos eran más tranquilos.

por ahí

el coronel

*Molina*

That man going that way is  
Colonel Harris.

come (to come)

Come on over and I'll introduce you. (4)

the goblet

ésekepása | pór-ái! ésélkórónélhárris!  
bén! pénir!  
bén! itélóprésentó!  
lá-kópá!

*Molina*

Ese que pasa por ahí, es el  
Coronel Harris.

ven (venir)

Ven y te lo presento.

la copa

*White*

Let's take our drinks. (5)

yours

Here's yours.

to confuse

don't yourself confuse  
(to confuse oneself)

bámosa! yebárnóz | láskópás!  
lá-tuyá!  
ákityénez lá-tuyá!  
kómfundír!  
nó-te-kómfundás! kómfundírsé!

*White*

Vamos a llevarnos las copas.

la tuya

Aquí tienes la tuya.

confundir

no te confundas  
(confundirse)

hers

lá-~~de~~-é<sup>0</sup>yá↓

la de ella

Carmen's

lá-~~de~~-kármèn↓

la de Carmen

*Molina*Don't get them mixed; that's hers,  
Carmen's.nóte<sup>0</sup>kómfúndás↓ ézlá~~de~~é<sup>0</sup>yá↓  
lá~~de~~kármèn↓*Molina*No te confundas. Es la de ella,  
la de Carmen.*White*

Oh, sorry.

á<sup>0</sup>si↓ pèrdón↓*White*

Ah, sí, perdón.

the girl

lá-chíkà↓

la chica

at once, right away

én-ségí<sup>0</sup>dá↓

en seguida

Will you girls excuse us?

bwénò |chíkàs↓ kómpèrmisó↓

Bueno, chicas. Con permiso.

We'll be right back.

énségí<sup>0</sup>dá |bòlbémòs↓

En seguida volvemos.

## 13.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) 'Hey' is not a very good translation of /óye/ *oye*, but neither is anything else. /óye/ is an attention-attractor whose equivalent in English is usually some sort of gesture, such as raised eye-brows, an upward lift of the head to call for attention — something to indicate that a remark of importance, however slight, is to be made.

(2) Note that the verb form here, an irregular Past II form (to be dealt with in Unit 18), is indicated as being Past II rather than Past I by the presence of *two translations*: simple past, 'were', and what may be called *durative past*: 'were being'.

(3) /mí<sup>0</sup>ra/ *mira*, like the equivalent given here, 'Say', is essentially an empty exclamation of mild surprise. It may also be used like *oye* as an attention-attractor to be sure the audience is paying attention to what one is about to say.

- We're waiting for that moment. 7 éstán ésp erá ndo | é s mó mén tó ↓ *Estamos esperando ese momento.*
- We're just now arriving. 8 yá están oz | l l egá ndo ↓ *Ya estamos llegando*
- How long have you been living here? 9 dé z de k wá ndo | é s tá m b i yé ndo a k í ↓ *¿Desde cuándo están viviendo aquí?*
- How those brunettes are dancing! 10 kó m é s tá m bá y lá ndo | é s á m o r e n á s ↓ *¡Cómo están bailando esas morenas!*

## EXTRAPOLATION

estár		/-ndo/ form	
		-ár	-ér, -ír
		-ándo	-yéndo
sg			
1	estóy		
2 fam	estás		kom-yéndo
2-3	está	abl-ándo	
pl			
1	estámos		bib-yéndo
2-3	están		

## NOTES

- a. The progressive construction consists of a conjugated form of the verb /estár/ plus the /-ndo/ form of the verb.
- b. /-ndo/ forms are invariable, that is, they never inflect for number, gender, etc.



(4) The occurrence of two clitics in succession will be treated in Unit 20; for the moment, be certain you realize that /telo presénto/ /te lo presento means 'I'll present him to you' and *not* 'I'll present you to him'.

(5) The reflexive clitics will be treated in Unit 24. Literally this sentence means 'Let's take the cups for ourselves' - i.e., 'which belong to us.'

## 13.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

### 13.21 Pattern drills

#### 13.21.1 /-ndo/ forms and the present progressive construction

##### A. Presentation of pattern

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

I'm thinking about that.

1 éstoy | pénsándgenésó↓

*Estoy pensando en eso.*

I'm not drinking as much now.

2 noéstoy | bebyendo | tánto | ahorá↓

*No estoy bebiendo tanto ahora.*

\_\_\_\_\_

3 itú↓ | kéestáz | bebyendo↓

*Y tú, ¿qué estás bebiendo?*

You're finally translating.

4 pórfín | está | tradusyendo↓

*Por fin estás traduciendo.*

\_\_\_\_\_

5 está | estudyando↓

*¿Está estudiando?*

\_\_\_\_\_

6 está | trabáhando | kómósékrétaryá↓

*Está trabajando como secretaria.*

## SPOKEN SPANISH

Tape 11A

14.1 BASIC SENTENCES. Colonel Harris talks about his family's arrival.

Colonel Harris is speaking to Molina and White after the introductions.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

satisfied, contented

kònténtò↓

contento

*White*Are you enjoying it here,  
Colonel? (1)

èstakònténtòakí | koronél↑

*White*

¿Está contento aquí, coronel?

*Harris*

Yes, very much so.

sí↓ muy | kònténtò↓

*Harris*

Sí, muy contento.

besides

además↓

además

Besides, my family arrives  
tomorrow.

además↑ mañaná | (O)égamifamílyà↓

Además, mañana llega mi  
familia.

(they) come (to come)

byénén↓ bènir↓

vienen (venir)

the boat

él-barkò↓

el barco

by boat

en-barkò↓

en barco

*White*

Are they coming by boat?

byénénembarkò↑

*White*

¿Vienen en barco?

(they're) go(ing) to come

bá<sup>́</sup>ná<sup>́</sup>bé<sup>́</sup>ní<sup>́</sup>r↓

van a venir

the plane

é<sup>́</sup>l-á<sup>́</sup>byó<sup>́</sup>n↓

el avión

by plane

pó<sup>́</sup>r-á<sup>́</sup>byó<sup>́</sup>n↓

por avión

*Harris*

No, they're coming by plane.

nó↓ bá<sup>́</sup>ná<sup>́</sup>bé<sup>́</sup>ní<sup>́</sup>r | pó<sup>́</sup>r-á<sup>́</sup>byó<sup>́</sup>n↓*Harris*

No, van a venir por avión.

the mother-in-law

lá-swé<sup>́</sup>grá↓

la suegra

to make dizzy

má<sup>́</sup>ré<sup>́</sup>á<sup>́</sup>r↓

marear

herself (she) gets seasick (to get seasick)

sé-má<sup>́</sup>ré<sup>́</sup>á<sup>́</sup>↓ má<sup>́</sup>ré<sup>́</sup>á<sup>́</sup>rsé↓

se marea (marearse)

My mother-in-law gets seasick in a ship.

mí-swé<sup>́</sup>grá | sé-má<sup>́</sup>ré<sup>́</sup>á<sup>́</sup> en bá<sup>́</sup>r<sup>́</sup>kó↓

Mi suegra se marea en barco.

*White*

Oh, your mother-in-law's coming too?

á↓ byé<sup>́</sup>né | sú-swé<sup>́</sup>grá tam<sup>́</sup>byé<sup>́</sup>n↓*White*

Ah, ¿viene su suegra también?

the wife

lá-es<sup>́</sup>pó<sup>́</sup>sá↓

la esposa

the child

é<sup>́</sup>l-ní<sup>́</sup>nyó↓

el niño

*Harris*Yes, she's coming with my wife and  
the children. (2)sí↓ byé<sup>́</sup>né | kón<sup>́</sup>mí-es<sup>́</sup>pó<sup>́</sup>sá |*Harris*Sí, viene con mi esposa y con  
los niños.í<sup>́</sup>kón<sup>́</sup>lór<sup>́</sup>ní<sup>́</sup>nyós↓

the son

é<sup>́</sup>l-í<sup>́</sup>hó↓

el hijo

*White*

How many children do you have?

kwántosihòs | tyéné↓

the male

él-bárón↓

the (small) girl

lá-niñá↓

*Harris*

Three, two boys and a girl.

trés↓ dózbarónes | ñunaniñá↓

*Molina*

Do you have a house yet? (3)

yátyénékása↑

Bellavista

béñabístá↓

behind

detrás↓

in back of, behind, beyond

detráz-de↓

the park

él-párké↓

*Harris*

Yes, in Bellavista, on the other side of the park.

sí↓ embéñabístá | detráz-de lpárké↓

really (real)

rréálménté↓ rreál↓

(it) is worth (to be worth)

bálé↓ bálér↓

the sorrow, grief

lá-péná↓

(it) is worthwhile

bálé-lá-péná↓

the section (of a town)

él-bárryó↓

*White*

¿Cuántos hijos tiene?

el varón

la niña

*Harris*

Tres. Dos varones y una niña.

*Molina*

¿Ya tiene casa?

Bellavista

detrás

detrás de

el parque

*Harris*

Sí, en Bellavista detrás del parque.

realmente (real)

vale (valer)

la pena

vale la pena

el barrio

*Molina*

It's really worthwhile to live in  
that section.

reálmente | bálela pena | bíbir | énése bárryó↓

*Molina*

Realmente vale la pena vivir en  
ese barrio.

It's very quiet.

ézmuytranquílo↓

Es muy tranquilo.

above

sóbre↓

sobre

above all, especially

sóbre-todo↓

sobre todo

*Harris*

And it's an especially good place  
for kids.

isóbrétodo | wénoparalozniñyós↓

*Harris*

Y sobre todo, bueno para los niños.

the sister

la-érmána↓

la hermana

*Molina*

A married sister of mine lives there.

unaérmánámia | kásatá | bíbeá | yí↓

*Molina*

Una hermana mía casada vive allí.

the airport

el-aerópwértó↓

el aeropuerto

(you're) go(ing) to go

bá-q-ir↓

va a ir

What time are you going to the  
airport?

ákeóra | báirustéc | alaerópwértó↓

¿A qué hora va a ir usted al  
aeropuerto?

*Harris*

At one.

álaúná↓

*Harris*

A la una.

the order

la-órden↓

la orden

at your service

a-sus-órdenes↓

a sus órdenes

*Molina*

Let me know if I can help you.

estoy | a-sus-órdenes | para-yu-dar-le↓

*Molina*Estoy a sus órdenes para  
ayudarle.

the car

el-karró↓

el carro

the disposition

la-dispōsisiyón↓

la disposición

at your disposal

a-su-dispōsisiyón↓

a su disposición

My car is at your disposal.

mi-karrō | e-stá-a-su-dispōsisiyón↓

Mi carro está a su disposición.

look (to look)

miré↓ mirar↓

mire (mirar)

*Harris*Thanks, Molina. Look, the girls  
are waiting for you all.gras-yáz | mó-lí-ná↓ miré | lá-z-mu-chá-cház |  
lós, e-stán-es-pe-rán-dó↓*Harris*Gracias, Molina. Mire, las muchachas  
que las están esperando.

(we're) go(ing) to talk

bá-mos-a-ab-lá-r↓

vamos a hablar

*Molina*

So long. We'll talk later. (4)

á-stá-l-wé-gó↓ bá-mos-a-b-lá-r-des-pu-és↓

*Molina*Hasta luego. Vamos a hablar  
después.

## 14.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) The translation of /konténto/ *contento* in this sentence is far from literal, but there is no very satisfactory literal translation possible. It does not mean 'contented' or 'satisfied' or even 'happy' in the sense that English speakers would mean in a sentence like 'Are you happy?', which implies something like 'Well, you *were* having problems; have things straightened out now?' The sentence just means, 'Are things going smoothly, is life treating you right?'

(2) Note that English does not normally repeat the preposition before a double object, Spanish does: cf. 'with my wife and the children' and *con mi esposa y con los niños*.

(3) The word /yá/ *ya* has been seen in Spanish utterances that have received a variety of translations into English: 'already,' 'still', 'yet', 'right away', etc. A list of those equivalents that it is most likely to have may be useful:

'already' as in *Ya está aquí*. 'He's already here'.

'yet' as in *¿Ya está aquí?* 'Is he here yet?'

'right away' as in *Ya voy*. 'I'm coming right away'.

'now' as in *Ya estamos llegando*. 'We're arriving now'.

'any longer' as in *Ya no*. 'Not any longer'.

(4) It should be noted that /bámos.ablár/ *vamos a hablar* could mean 'Let's talk' instead of 'We'll talk.' That is, the form /bámos.a\_\_r/ *vamos a -r* is also used in the hortatory sense. It will be examined more closely and drilled in Unit 28.

## Tape 12A

15.1 BASIC SENTENCES. Mrs. Harris goes through customs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Molina are going to the customs office while the mother-in-law and children stay behind and wait for them.

## ENGLISH SPELLING

## AID TO LISTENING

## SPANISH SPELLING

rigorous, strict

rrigúrosó↓

riguroso

the customs office

la-áduaná↓

la aduana

Mrs. Harris

Are they very strict at the customs office here?

són muy rrigurosos | en la áduaná kí↑

Sra. Harris

¿Son muy rigurosos en la aduana aquí?

sure

séguro↓

seguro

Molina

No, I'm sure that they won't bother you.

no↓ ésto y seguro | de que a usted no la  
molestará↓

Molina

No. Estoy seguro de que a usted no la  
van a molestar.

the baggage

el-ékipahé↓

el equipaje

Mrs. Harris

Right here. My baggage is here now.

áquí↓ sènyór↓ y á está kí | mi ékipahé↓

Sra. Harris

Aquí, señor. Ya está aquí mi equipaje.

which

kwá↓

cuál

Clerk

Which is it?

kwálés↓

Empleado

¿Cuál es?

green

berde↓

verde



## UNIT 15

the trunk	el-baúl↓	el baúl
<i>Mrs. Harris</i> It's these green suitcases and this small-trunk. (1)	són   éstas   maletas   verdes   ésté   el   baúl pequeño↓	<i>Sra. Harris</i> Son estas maletas verdes y este baúl pequeño.
have (to have)	téngas   tener↓	tenga (tener)
the kindness, goodness	la-bondad↓	la bondad
be so kind as to, please	ténga-la-bondad-de↓	teoga la bondad de
<i>Clerk</i> Please open the trunk first.	téngala-bondad   de-a-brir   el-baúl   primeró↓	<i>Empleado</i> Tenga la bondad de abrir el baúl primero.
This thing — what is it?	éstó↓ ké   és↓	Esto, ¿qué es?
the gift	el-regalo↓	el regalo
to declare	deklarar↓	declarar
<i>Mrs. Harris</i> It's some gifts. Everything's declared.	són   unos   regalos↓   todo   está   declarado↓	<i>Sra. Harris</i> Son unos regalos. Todo está declarado.
the list	la-lista↓	la lista
<i>Clerk</i> Oh, yes. Here it is on the list.	¡sí!   aquí   está   en   la   lista↓	<i>Empleado</i> Ah, sí. Aquí está en la lista.
the overnight case, handbag	el-maletín↓	el maletín

(for) me	me <sup>1</sup>	me
to examine, inspect	rrēbisár↓	revisar
<i>Mrs. Harris</i> This handbag, aren't you going to check it? (2)	éstēmaletín↓ nómelóbarrēbisár↑	<i>Sra. Harris</i> Este maletín, ¿no me lo va a revisar?
necessary	nēsēsáryó↓	necesario
<i>Clerk</i> No ma'am, it's not necessary.	nósenyórá↓ nqēznēsēsáryó↓	<i>Empleado</i> No señora, no es necesario.
to you (it) lacks (to lack)	lē-fáltá↓ fáltár↓	le falta (faltar)
<i>Molina</i> Are you missing anything, Mrs. Harris?	nólefáltána <sup>2</sup>   senyórá↑	<i>Molina</i> ¿No le falta nada, señora?
complete	kómplétó↓	completo
<i>Mrs. Harris</i> No, everything's here.	nó↓ tó <sup>3</sup> qestakómplétó↓	<i>Sra. Harris</i> No. Todo está completo.
(Later, in the lobby)		
to take care of, assist	átendér↓	atender
the immigration	la-inmigráshyón↓	la inmigración
<i>Molina</i> Did they take good care of you in Immigration? (3)	lá <sup>4</sup> áténdidótyén   eninmigráshyón↑	<i>Molina</i> ¿La han atendido bien en Inmigración?

## UNIT 15

to complain myself (to complain  
oneself)

kéhármé↓ kéhársé↓

quejarme (quejarse)

*Mrs. Harris*

I can't complain.

yó | nó mēpwédó kēhár↓

*Sra. Harris*

Yo no me puedo quejar.

kind, nice, courteous

ámablé↓

amable

They've been very nice to me.

kónmígg↑ ánsíá omúy amáblés↓

Conmigo han sido muy amables.

for us

nós↓

nos

that (he) may carry (to carry)

ké-ayébé↓ ayébár↓

que lleve (llevar)

*Harris*

I'll go look for a taxi and someone to carry  
the suitcases for us.

bóyábúskárúntáksí↑ | álcayén | kénóz'ayéé  
la-malétás↓

*Harris*

Voy a buscar un taxi y a alguien que  
nos lleve las maletas.

(I) said (to say)

dihé↓ déşir↓

dije (decir)

last night

ánóché↓

anoche

the car

él-kóché↓

el coche

to fit

kábér↓

caber

*Molina*

As I said last night, there's room in my car  
for all of us and the luggage.

kómóleáihēánóché↓ énmi kóché |  
kábémóstódos | | élekípáhé↓

*Molina*

Como le dije anoche, en mi coche  
cabemos todos y el equipaje.

great (large)

grán↓ grándé↓

gran (grande)

the help

la-ayúá↓

la ayuda

to us

nós↓

nos

to lend, to provide

prestár↓

prestar

Harris

You're being a great help to us. Thanks a lot,  
Molina.

nós está prestando | una gran ayuda↓  
mucha | gracias | Molina↓

Harris

Nos está prestando una gran ayuda.  
Muchas gracias, Molina.

## 15.10 Notes on the basic sentences

(1) It is perhaps worth calling to your attention the fact that in this Spanish utterance the number of the verb (plural) rigorously agrees with the number of the subject (plural) even though the subject is positioned *after* the verb. In English the 'logical' subject is plural, but the grammatical subject is *it*, which is singular and requires the singular verb form *is*. The same situation occurs below, 'It's some gifts'.

(2) The occurrence of both direct and indirect clitics in the same phrase will be examined closely in Unit 20. In the meanwhile all that need be pointed out is that the indirect clitic is the first of the two. Note, however, that no equivalent to the indirect /me/ appears in the English translation.

(3) Notice that the Spanish present perfect construction /*án-atendido*/ is translated by the English past tense '*did* they take good care of' in this sentence. This is a not infrequent translation pattern.

## 15.2 DRILLS AND GRAMMAR

## 15.21 Pattern drills

## 15.21.1 Indirect clitic pronouns - one object

## A. Presentation of pattern

## ILLUSTRATIONS

1 sí↓ me gusta↓

Sí, me gusta.

2 me conviene más | el primero↓

Me conviene más el primero.

3 te pregunto↓

¿Qué te pasa?